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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1432

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS



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This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

ATHEISM CONFERENCE IN LERIK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 February 1983 page 3 carries a note on a joint conference of the AzCP CC communications section and the Lerik raykom on "Problems of Communicating Scientific Atheism at the Present Time." A. Ahadov, AzSSR representative to the Religious Affairs Council of the USSR Council of Ministers read a paper on "Strengthening Control Over Observance of Soviet Legality With Regard to Religious Cults."

CALL FOR FLEXIBILITY IN IDEOLOGICAL METHODS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 February 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial which enumerates recent successful enterprises in ideological work, gives some statistical data and makes recommendations on the way to further improve ideological methods. "There are now in our republic 3,761 political informer groups, 6,911 propaganda collectives and more than 50,000 propagandists; there are also 6,754 political reporters and 3,091 lecturers in party committees, 48,000 'Bilik' society members and 32,250 chief instructors."

Social and Cultural Affairs

SIXTH VOLUME OF ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 February 1983 page 2 carries a 300-word Azerinform dispatch on the publication of the sixth volume of the "Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia" (Ku-Mi).

SPLIT BETWEEN SOCIAL AND PRIVATE PERSONALITY DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 February 1983 page 2 carries a 2,250-word article by Akbar Bayramov, Dr of Psychological Sciences, professor and scientific worker, on the "culture of personality" in which he distinguished between "internal culture" and "external culture"--essentially the difference between the way one feels and the way one acts to others. "Respect for the Fatherland, the land, the people and faithfulness to the ideal are basic indicators of our cultural level; in other words, the culture of the personality." However, "it is not by chance that one can come across people

among us who avert their eyes, are corrupt, steal state property--even betray the state. Such people are able to skillfully conceal their bad intentions with their external culture, zeal and social activity, which is nourished by egoistic goals."

NORTHERN POET ON SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 February 1983 page 6 carries a 750-word review by Allahverdi Eminov of Gaday Kocherli's book of poetry "The World, Its Face to the Sun." One of the verses selected as an example in the review is: "The drops penetrate the stone/The heart penetrates inexperience/If I cry, my tears/Travel, fall upon Tabriz/The road is long back here/Mother, who will travel with me?"

NEW ISSUE OF YENI YOL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 February 1983 page 7 carries a 250-word report by A. Mammadrza on the third issue of YENI YOL the literary journal of the Azerbaijan Culture Society (Tabriz). Its lead editorial by Huseyn Duzgun, touches on the Azerbaijani literary language mastering its literary form and writing it correctly. It also contains a poem, "Through Comet-Filled Roads" which is dedicated to the memory of the Soviet Azerbaijani writer and critic Gara Garayev.

SOVIET AZERBAIJANI PLAY PERFORMED IN SOUTH IN 1943 REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 February 1983 page 7 carries a 3,300-word report on a performance of Huseyn Javid's play, "Sheykh San'an," in Ardebil in 1943. Iranian authorities forbade the performance initially, but a way was found around this obstacle. "There was a reason for selecting 'Sheykh San'an.' Firstly, the democratic, open-minded intelligentsia well understood the spiritual damage inflicted on the people by religious fanaticism and the different Dervish orders (in addition to Shi'a and Sunni in Ardebil there were also adepts of the Heydari Ni'mati, etc. orders [Tarigat])." And "secondly Feyzi, the producer director, was an admirer of Javid's work and of its staging." The acting troupe formed functioned from the spring of 1940 until 1946 when "major sociopolitical changes took place in southern Azerbaijan, especially in Ardebil."

NEW ISSUES OF VARLYG REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 February 1983 page 7 carries a 250-word article by A. Mammadrza describing the contents of VARLYG, No 5-6. Among the articles is Dr Javad Hey'at's "A Look at Azerbaijani Literary History" in which "information is given on the biographies of Tel'at Ayyubov, Zeynal Jabbarzade, Ali Tuda, Adil Babayev, Sohrab Tahir and Ali Karimi" [all are Soviet Azerbaijani writers].

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 February 1983 page 7 carries a 300-word article by A. Mammadrza reviewing VARLYG, No 7-8 1982. A continuation of Hey'at's "A Look at Azerbaijani Literary History"

appears with biographical information and poetry samples from the works of Ibrahim Kabirli, Gabil Imamverdiyev, Hokuma Billuri and Fikrat Sadyg--all Soviet Azerbaijani writers.

International

NEW IRANIAN CONSUL IN BAKU

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 February 1983 p 4

[Azerinform: "Consul Received"]

[Text] "Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Foreign Affairs T. A. Tahirova came to Baku and received Ahad Gazai, who has begun serving as consul general of the Iran Islamic Republic."

COMPLEX CONDITIONS IN SOUTH NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 23 February 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by C. F. Kulishev, colonel-general and commander of Transcaucasian Military District forces. In the course of it he mentions that "conditions near the southern border of our Fatherland are continuing to become more complicated. The Near Eastern conflict is further intensified due to the crimes of American imperialism and Israeli aggression."

NEW ISSUE OF VARLYG

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 February 1983 page 6 carries a 300-word summary by A. Mammadrza on the contents of VARLYG (Tehran). Included are: "Dr Hamid Nitgi's 'Chauvinism in Language' and Dr Javad Hay'at's 'A Look at Azerbaijani Literary History,' which acquaints Azerbaijanis living in southern Azerbaijan and different parts of Iran--primarily Tehran--with the life and works of the Soviet Azerbaijani poets Nabi Khazri, Khalil Rza and Aliaghe Kurchayly. Among other items, 'questions and answers from Abdul Karim Manzuri Khamineyi's 'Turkish-Persian Practical Conversations' are given."

LETTER RECEIVED FROM IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 February 1983 page 7 carries a 450-word note by Arif Ibrahimov summarizing letters received from southern Azerbaijanis living in Iran. "Since the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the number of letters sent to the Writers Union, ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, AZARBAYJAN and the southern Azerbaijani desk of the radio have increased. The authors of these letters from neighboring Iran express their hopes and wishes to us." A letter sent to the southern Azerbaijan desk of the radio says: "We listen to your broadcasts with great interest because your broadcasts are in the native, sweet Azeri language. I would say that the number of lovers of Azeri language and culture in Iran is growing from day to day. Books and magazines by our patriotic writers and poets are being published in the mother tongue. Our children read writings in the mother tongue with great enthusiasm." Other letters praise the USSR and the AzSSR.

KAZAKH SSR

Economics

UNIONS TOLD TO INCREASE LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 February 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Labor Unions and Labor Discipline."

Labor success is directly proportional to labor discipline. Where there is discipline there is success, as has been pointed out by First Secretary CPSU Yu. V. Andropov. Playing a key role in maintaining labor discipline are labor unions since they work directly with the masses at every level and are directly positioned to exercise labor oversight. The new emphasis on discipline, moreover, has placed new goals before them and requires new efforts.

The editorial lists examples of successful union work and condemns instances where unions have tolerated idlers, indifferent workers and time wasters. It calls for a general mobilization of union resources to struggle actively against such workers.

NEW TECHNOLOGY MAKES SAFETY, LABOR DISCIPLINE ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 February 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "The Technology of Order and Safety." Recently, much new technology has been installed at the Zhanga Dzhambul Phosphorus Plant and at other republic production facilities. Such re-equipment is, in fact, going on generally in the KaSSR to promote mechanization and automation. It is a sign of the concern of the party for meeting the material and cultural needs of the Soviet people and for the productive labor of the masses.

The editorial provides examples of industries that are making proper use of new equipment and technology through proper labor discipline and labor safety. It also notes many problem industries in which production is frequently halted or equipment put out of use entirely due to failure to maintain proper discipline and safety. Singled out for particular condemnation are electrical facilities at Tselinograd, Petropavl, Dzhezhkhan, Ekibastuz and Ermak and various metallurgical plants including the Ermak facility. In some cases, the editorial stresses, as much as one-third of capacity is being lost for failure to maintain proper technical regimes and safety. The editorial suggests,

moreover, that failure to use new technology and equipment properly in some problem plants and factories is slowing down technological development and rebuilding elsewhere. Shortage of properly trained personnel is given as one cause.

BREAD WASTED IN TSELINOGRAD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word article by Madi Khasenov condemning all to frequent waste of valuable bread in his home oblast of Tselinograd. Bread, Khasenov begins, is the staff of life, the source of all energy and the mother of all foods. Once produced only with great suffering and toil, bread is now available in abundance in the Soviet Union and new agricultural technology has made its production relatively easy.

Khasenov laments that waste often takes place in Tselinograd Oblast, its capital of Tselinograd in particular, where the city bread combine produces 65 tons a day. He cites examples of sour breads, breads baked with too little salt, loaves burned on the outside but half-baked on the inside, of smashed and crumbly bread that leads to waste on the part of the combine. Moreover, Khasenov goes on, stores often order too much, resulting in returned loaves that cannot be sold. In this way as much as a ton of bread a day is wasted, enough to feed a small town.

Khasenov also complains of waste of bread by school students. He calls upon parents to instill a proper respect for bread into their children. Bread, he concludes, has great food value and nothing can replace it. It is too valuable to waste.

KAZAKH AGENCY WIDENES EFFORTS TO CONSERVE ENERGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word article by K. Ysqaqov, distinguished KaSSR contractor and director of the "Kazenergonalaska" enterprise, on the work of his agency in widening efforts to conserve fuel and energy in Kazakh industry. The article is published under the rubric "Our Slogan: Economy and Diligence."

KaSSR energy producers' current plans call for an annual production of 76 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Production reached 64 million kilowatt hours in 1982. This figure, 1.5 times greater than all the electrical energy produced in the Soviet Union in 1940, shows the enormous advances made in republic's production towards meeting the electrical needs of all sectors of the republic's industry and agriculture. The KaSSR is third in the USSR in energy production and has more than 373,000 kilometers of power transmission lines providing abundant power to even outlying agricultural centers. Moreover, in association with thermoelectrical facilities, centralized heating has now been developed in 32 republic cities and settlements.

The "Kazenergonalaska" enterprise, Ysqaqov continues, has made many contributions towards such achievements. It is a special correctional production center charged with aiding in the uniform operation of energy production centers

and in the elimination of waste and with enhancing energy production and energy production efficiency based upon scientific and technological progress.

Ysqaqov reviews the various efforts of the enterprise, beginning with its research functions, including large-scale research projects as Ekibastuz and other major energy centers. Above all, he stresses, its purpose is to save fuel, 1.1 million tons of fuel in the current 5-year plan.

Ysqaqov suggests, however, that the task of his enterprise is much complicated by uneven fuel qualities, with some plants operating based on fuel of an entirely different quality than what they were designed for, making costly "adjustments" necessary. Also a problem seems to be difficulties in fuel supply and in plant fuel processing. Thus, it is evident that the work of Ysqaqov's enterprise involves much more than the purely technical changes in operations that most often result in fuel efficiency.

Singled out as fuel or energy wasters are Aktyubinsk and Ermak ferro- alloy plants, the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant and the Dzhambul Phosphorus Plant. Altogether, Ysqaqov notes, more than 40 factories in the KaSSR used too much electricity and 20 too much heat. Not enough value, he suggests, is being placed on conservation. Waste does not, he concludes, simply have to go on growing. There are, he underscores, so many ways to reduce it.

KAZAKH CIVIL AVIATION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by N. Kuznetsov, head of the Red Banner of Labor Order Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration, in note of USSR Civil Aviation Day. The article is published under the rubric "60 Years of USSR Civil Aviation."

Soviet civil aviation, whose day is celebrated each 13 February, has the utmost importance for the Soviet people and economy. Kazakh civil aviation, which came into being on 27 April 1924, has, moreover, made a major contribution to its development.

Beginning with a review of the nearly 60-year history of Kazakh civil aviation, Kuznetsov outlines the achievements of the present. Today, 17 republic airports have regular service by Tu-154 type aircraft and 4, Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, Karaganda and Semey cities, by the Il-62 airbus. Alma-Ata is, moreover, connected by air to 204 Soviet cities and efforts have been underway there for some years to create a new, totally modern airport facility including many automated systems.

Among recent successes discussed by Kuznetsov are the entry into service of the 120-passenger Yak-42, at Oskemen, Tselinograd and Chimkent cities, the 18-passenger Czech L-410 feeder liner at Oral, Arqalyk, Dzheskhazgan and other points, readiness of the Shevchenko field to begin Tu-154 service and a new Alma-Ata to Kazyl-orda to Moscow route. Kuznetsov also stresses the great contributions of Kazakh civil aviation to agriculture, public health, forestry, geological survey, mapping and highway patrol and the new goals and duties assigned by the recently held November CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

CAMEL BREEDING INCREASES NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 11 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 2,500-word article by Mughalimbay Zhylqaydarov titled "Once Again on Camel Raising." The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems To Look Into."

The camel is important to the Kazakh people as a means of transportation and as a source of food, clothing and medicine. Its usefulness is not on the decline since it is still a necessity for traveling in outlying areas and the camel has shown itself to be a highly productive stock animal under marginal breeding conditions. This has been demonstrated by the achievements of the "Sartauqum" Sovkhoz in Kurtinskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast. Founded in 1977, out of several camel holding subunits of other sovkhoses, to be a specialized camel raising enterprise with 812 camels, the sovkhos now has 1,500. This marks a remarkable success when the low reproduction rate of the camel--camel cows produce only one calf every 2 years--is taken into account. It shows what is possible for such an enterprise.

The success of the "Sartauqum" Sovkhoz was reflected not only in a great increase in the sovkhos herd, but also in successful deliveries of wool, meat, camel's milk, fermented camel's milk ("shubat"). However, neither the "Sartauqum" Sovkhoz nor other camel raising units are, in his view, yet realizing the full potential of Kazakh camel breeding. Only a fraction, 70,000 out of 120,000 of the camels in the KaSSR (half of those in the USSR, according to Zhylqaydarov), are in state ownership as part of animal husbandry enterprises. Moreover, only about one-third of these are female and less than half have calves. Thus, Zhylqaydarov concludes, further expansion of camel herds (the goal is now 180,000 camels) and, most important, further expansion of camel's milk and "shubat" production is possible. For example, only 10-15 kilograms of milk are produced per cow per year by the "Sartauqum" Sovkhoz, instead of a possible 1,725 kilograms per cow. "Shubat" fermentation is an even smaller fraction of the potential. However, labor shortage is a limiting factor.

Camel breeding can be developed without competing with other forms of stock breeding since the camels mostly consume plants not eaten by other livestock. In fact, he goes on, 10 percent of Kazakh pastures, e.g., in the Moyynqum desert, etc., are of a type largely unsuited to any other use. Zhylqaydarov calls for expansion of Kazakh camel breeding with regular state plans for camel meat, wool, etc., production and development of a statistical system. The time is long gone, he stresses, when horse and camel breeding were regarded as something special, operating in their own environments. Camel and horse breeding must now be put on a sound economic basis and he appeals to the KaSSR Ministry of Agriculture to take action. He does admit, however, that a lot will depend on enticing experienced cadres, young specialists in particular, to the difficult life of the Kazakh camel breeder.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 February 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial responding to November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum criticisms of the Soviet transportation industry.

The Soviet transportation industry, must guarantee uninterrupted, uniform service. Moreover, major changes must occur in the transportation industry in the near future in response to severe criticism advanced at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum with regard to rail transportation in particular. For example, labor indicators for the rail industry continue to fall; many locomotives are out of service; and layovers of valuable freight car capacity are excessive.

The editorial singles out the Alma-Ata Rail Administration and its Arys Station for particular criticism. Once a leading enterprise and example to all, the Arys station is now plagued by problems including excessive freighting layovers, failure to fulfill freighting plans and lax labor discipline. Far too many station workers, the editorial notes, stay home for no good reason on work days. There is drinking on the job and freighting papers are not being filled out properly or at all. Continual theft and pilfering of goods from idle freight cars also occur.

PRIVATE GARDENS, ORCHARDS NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by M. Qazbanbetov complaining of widespread neglect of potentially productive private plot gardens and orchards in Aksuskiy Rayon of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Food Program: Local Resources."

The sovkhos of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast's Aksuskiy Rayon were once noted for the many private plot gardens and orchards of their members that made major contributions towards meeting local food needs. Now, however, the situation is different. Where there were once green gardens and fruitful orchards, he continues, there are now only dried up remnants. As a consequence, local needs for fresh fruits, berries and vegetables are only met in the summer. This, Qazbanbetov stresses, is in stark contrast to neighboring rayons where such foods are available in rural markets all year round.

The problem, Qazbanbetov emphasizes, is inability of local sovkhos members to care for their plots and trees properly and a failure on the part of local authorities to provide adequate support and encouragement.

KARAGANDA MINE WORKERS LAX ON JOB

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by O. Aymaghanbetov and E. Ebikenov on major labor and production problems in some Karaganda mines. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Not Fall Behind One Another."

So far, Karaganda miners have continued to overfulfill plans but this is not to say that there are no problems. In fact, there are a number of Karaganda units that have been unable to fulfill plans for years at a stretch.

Aymaghanbetov and Ebikenov take the "Stepnaya" Shaft as an example of many such problem units and show how the root of the difficulty is poor labor

organization. Large numbers of workers, for instance, miss work without good cause, slowing vital operations, such as face-cutting, considerably and severely lowering production rates. There are also deficiencies, they go on, in mine safety due to sloppy shaft work; equipment is poorly maintained and breaks down quickly. Even after repairs, there is a large turnover of workers, often with the most productive and conscientious leaving first. Alcoholism is common; there is poor cooperation between workers, even engineers and technical workers, and poor links with management. All of this, Aymaghanbetov and Ebikenov conclude, is costly in productivity. They stress that extra pay and leave or reduced plans are not the solution since plans remain unfulfilled, whatever their size, whatever the incentives. A small number of units such as the "Stepnaya" Shaft, Aymaghanbetov and Ebikenov stress, can throw off major plans even when other units are working efficiently.

SHEVCHENKO ELECTRICAL FACILITY COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word boldface announcement of the completion of a new electrical facility in Shevchenko City. The First Energy Bloc of Shevchenko City No 3 Thermoelectrical Station has now been installed. Its capacity is 210 megawatts.

ISOLATION, LABOR SHORTAGES REDUCE FARM OUTPUT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 18 February 1983 carries on page 12 a 1,900-word article by Qural Toqmyrzin on what is really needed to meet Soviet and Kazakh food goals. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

"Terekty" Sovkhoz of Termirskiy Rayon of Aktybinsk Oblast is, as Toqmyrzin presents it, typical of isolated, rural Kazakhstan. It is well off the main roads, far from any major city, lacks modern conveniences such as electricity and is underdeveloped in every way.

Looking at the problems of "Terekty" Sovkhoz as representative of those of Kazakh agriculture in general, Toqmyrzin discovers an acute labor shortage--500 workers are needed to operate the sovkhaz at a minimal level, only 300 are actually available, and 1,000 would be needed for full efficiency. The shortage is especially severe in vital specialist categories. Also, it is undermechanized, short of water and fodder and isolated from urban markets. Urban managers have little understanding for the sovkhaz and its many problems. It is clear from Toqmyrzin's discussion, moreover, that the same lack of understanding and isolation themselves conspire to prevent the sovkhaz from even attempting to solve its problems. Due to its isolation and lack of planning, for example, building materials to build housing and other facilities to attract needed workers are in short supply. Continued lack of suitable housing causes young people to move on to greener pastures, robbing the sovkhaz of its future.

Marketing is also a key problem area. Milch cows are slaughtered although a local butter factory is fully feasible. Cattle are driven long distances

without adequate water and fodder, with resulting weight loss, when they could be slaughtered locally and the meat refrigerated.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KAZAKH BUS SYSTEM POOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 February 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by F. Fleytlikh, chief of the Eastern Kazakhstan Passenger Movement Production Motor Administration, on the past achievements of his administration and current efforts to meet goals advanced by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The article is published under the regular rubric "Those at the Advanced Barricade."

Party secretary Yu. V. Andropov pointed out in his speech on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union that, in a state as vast as the Soviet Union, transportation plays a key economic, political and even psychological role. The experiences of the Eastern Kazakhstan Passenger Movement Production Motor Administration are clear proof of these assertions, stresses Fleytlikh.

He goes on to review the accomplishments of his administration, which has been singled out as an example to other transport organizations, in detail. He notes, for example, efforts to improve the frequency of bus service, organize rush hour traffic better, reduce travel times and guarantee reliable service.

KAZAKH VILLAGES NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by T. Bitayev on broad problems in services of every kind in Kerbulakskiy Rayon of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "A Letter."

Complaints of poor services have long been widespread in Kerbulakskiy Rayon's Sarybulaq Sovkhoz. There are no repair facilities capable of repairing complex appliances closer than Qapshaghay City. Trade and cultural services are well below par, with libraries a special area of concern. Shortage of space in the local children's combine, which can accommodate only 100 of 350 children in the Sovkhoz center needing care, is also a problem.

Investigating the problems, reporter Bitayev discovers a well-developed pattern of benign neglect. Rayon and other authorities are aware of, but equally unwilling to do anything about the problems which, he seems to suggest, are actually quite generalized. Moreover, he goes on, whereas services are inadequate in the sovkhaz center, with its population of 3,500, they simply don't exist, official disclaimers to the contrary on mobile service units, in outlying rural areas. All this, he concludes, is contrary to the principles enunciated by Yu. V. Andropov at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on improving levels of living and services in rural areas. He calls for quick action to solve the problems uncovered.

KAZAKHS INVESTIGATE KARAKALPAK BILEULI CARAVANSARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 4 February 1983 carries on page 11 a 1,500-word article by archaeologist Akhmet Toqtabayev on the Beleuli Caravansary in the Karakalpak ASSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Cultural Legacy."

The Bileuli Caravansary, located some 70 versts away from the Kiiksay Station on the southeast bank of the Ustirt, has long been recognized as one of the major monuments connected with the early history of the Kazakhs. Thus, it has recently been the site of excavations and a 1979 visit by a research expedition of the "Kazproektrestauratsiya" Institute, which also visited sites in Gur'yev and Mangyshlak Oblasts, as well as the Karakalpak ASSR.

Toqtabayev describes the monument, which was built to serve merchants and travelers moving along the Noghayli branch of the old silk route, in detail. He notes, moreover, that it is actually the best preserved of a complex of six similar caravansarys that once existed every 25 versts or so along the Noghayli Road.

Now in a sadly delapidated state (one major portion collapsed as recently as 1972), the Bileuli Caravansary was once, Toqtabayev stresses, a highly impressive structure with 14 large rooms for distinguished travelers, other facilities, including internal heating and water systems, and a facade and portal (surviving) built of the finest materials and decorated with great craftsmanship.

Toqtabayev notes the close association of the Bileuli Caravansary with early Kazakh history in terms of coin finds in association with it and in terms of Kazakh oral tradition. He suggests that a wider archaeological effort in the area will turn up still more associated sites and add considerably to our knowledge of the origins of the Kazakhs.

IMPORTANT KAZAKH CULTURAL MONUMENT UNPROTECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 4 February 1983 carries on page 11 a 500-word article by Mukhtar Qazayev on the need to protect an important Kazakh cultural legacy now in a sadly delapidated state in the old settlement of Ishanbazar of Bugunskiy Rayon of Chimkent Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Cultural Legacy."

There is, Qazayev begins, an old building in Ishanbazar. It is a 9-room medrese, the "Akhun Mesiti," built, according to the testimony of a 95-year old inhabitant of the village, around the turn of the century by sedentary Kazakhs. It is, Qazayev emphasizes, a medrese of an architectural type extremely rare in Kazakhstan and Central Asia and for that reason is an important Kazakh cultural legacy that deserves study and protection. Unfortunately, he goes on, it is totally unprotected at present and much damage has been done to the structure of the building itself (composed of hard-baked bricks and porcelain) and to inscriptions and art work in the interior. He calls on the authorities to take action.

STATE MEDICINAL HERB STOCKS LOW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by N. Tatimova, chief of the Main Apothecary Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Health, on state procurement of medicinal herbs and medicinal herb products in the KaSSR and the need to protect and conserve dwindling resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Each year thousands of tons of medicinal substances are procured from plants in the Soviet Union and delivered to drug industry factories where they are made into finished drugs and sold to the public in state apothecaries. At present, three-fourths of the substances procured are procured from wild plants.

In the KaSSR, drug procurement from wild plants is handled through branches of the All-Union "Lekrasprom" Union, the Union of Kazakhstan Consumer Societies, oblast apothecary administrations and the republic Ministry of Health. Total procurement is 2,000 tons of medicinal substances a year. Of this, about 80 tons is procured by the KaSSR Ministry of Health from about 18-20 species of plants that have been exploited for this purpose since 1970. Medical workers, students, particularly the latter, and pensioners are actively involved in the collection process along with individual special contractors and others.

Tatimova describes in detail the organization of medicinal herb procurement on a local basis noting the good order and care with which it is carried out in many parts of the republic, with emphasis on protection of medicinal plant resources. However, Tatimova also notes the considerable amount of disorganized collection that is going on as well, with a hint of large-scale illegal trafficking in medicinals, something that is forbidden by law in most areas. She ends by calling for more active, planned efforts to protect medicinal herb stocks that are now on the decline in many areas due to over procurement.

SOME KAZAKH RURAL DOCTORS PERFORM POORLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Health M. Griбанov on the Kazakh rural health system and the need for rural health doctors and medical technicians etc., to set good examples and adhere to labor discipline. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

However, too many rural doctors show a lack of concern for the sick, violate medical ethics and their oaths, take advantage of their positions and violate labor discipline. Doctors, Griбанov emphasizes, are more than just highly qualified health specialists, they are also leaders in society and must set shining examples of discipline, strength of purpose and motivation.

Griбанov rejects excuses for failure to impose strict labor discipline that cadres are in short supply and cannot be so pressured. He sees labor discipline

violation itself as one cause for the short supply of doctors and of health care. He calls for health administrations to take action against all labor discipline violators and for a refinement of the health care material incentives system to recognize those doctors and other health care professionals who are performing a superior job.

KAZAKH TRANSLATION OF TURKIC 'BABYR-NAME' NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 18 February 1983 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,000-word article by Nemat Kelimbetov on the Moghul emperor Babyr (lived 1483-1530) and his literary masterpiece the "Babyr-Name." The article is published under the regular rubric "Journey Into the Past."

The year 1983 marks the 500th anniversary of the birth of Zakhiriddin Mukhammed Babyr, the celebrated political figure, general, lyric poet, encyclopaedist and ethnographer, scientist and historian. Babyr, Kelimbetov goes on, was one of the East's great thinkers and not inappropriately many works have appeared to note the anniversary of his birth and to celebrate Babyr's importance. One such work is the Uzbek Primkul Qadyrov's novel "Starry Night." A Kazakh translation will soon appear.

Who was Babyr, Kelimbetov asks, why is he so important, what is his relationship to the Kazakhs? To answer these questions he provides a capsule biography of Babyr and a summary of his work leading up to the great "Babyr-Name," Babyr's memoirs and picture of his times. He stresses the progressive role of Babyr as ruler and as founder of the Indian Moghul empire and relationships in his early years to various ethnic groups that have since become components of the modern Uzbeks and Kazakhs and to the territories that now form the KaSSR.

Turning to the "Babyr-Name" itself, Kelimbetov characterizes it as a work once regarded as a common cultural property by all the Central Asian peoples and notes the high regard that it was held in by Abay, Shoqan Walikhanov and other leading Kazakh intellectuals of the 19th century. He summarizes its rich contents that relate to all the Central Asian peoples as well as to the Islamic world of the Middle East and catalogues the large amount of ethnographic, linguistic and other data in the work directly relating to the Kazakhs.

Concluding that the "Babyr-Name" is a work of the greatest importance for the Kazakhs in particular, in addition to its general value as one of the greatest Turkic literary masterpieces, Kelimbetov stresses the urgency of the need for a Kazakh translation. In the past, he goes on, there was a shortage of specialized knowledge about Ancient Turkic literary masterpieces in Kazakhstan and many Kazakh intellectuals of recent times felt that Turkic works of medieval Chagatai (the language of the "Babyr-Name") literature were a world apart, but now things have changed and there is currently, he stresses, both a growing interest in and knowledge of the Turkic past. The time has come, he emphasizes, for a Kazakh "Babyr-Name" to restore the work to the position that it once enjoyed among the Kazakhs.

KAZAKH EDUCATION VIEWED FROM A PARTY PERSPECTIVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 3-8 a 3,000-word lead article by T. A. Kerimqulova, deputy chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Scientific and Educational Institutions Division, on Kazakh education from a party perspective. The Soviet people, Kerimqulova begins, are now celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR and among the many accomplishments that lie before them are unheard of achievements in education. In the KaSSR, for example, some 4 million students study in various kinds of schools staffed by 250,000 teachers and educational cadres (including 2,976,331 students in 7,927 general education schools, with 656 new schools added during the last 5-year plan alone).

Education, however, she goes on, does not stand still, and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum advanced important new goals in terms of the further development of Soviet schools, improvement of the quality of the education offered in them and the strengthening of the link between the school and real life. Kerimqulova goes on to evaluate how these goals are being achieved in the KaSSR, paying heed to the recently completed transition to general middle school education for all and the on-going struggle to tie in the general education school better with the programs of vocational and professional schools and of specialized middle schools and to develop educational content in general education schools. She complains, however, of many teachers indulging in formalism, failure of some to keep up with the times and the lack of emphasis on development of formal communist attitudes among students. She attributes rowdiness and similar problems among young people to the latter deficiency and calls for a rededication to the proper communist views among both instructors and students.

Kerimqulova notes repeatedly, in her discussion, party emphasis on elimination of differences between rural and urban education and claims that with a middle education at least such problems have been all but overcome. She does note, however, that evening and correspondence schools are underdeveloped in rural areas and stresses the importance of making education of this kind available to all young workers.

KAZAKH CONSUMER MINISTER CRITICIZES RURAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 18-22 a 2,300-word article by S. Tymbayev, KaSSR minister of consumer services, titled "We Are Continuing To Improve Service to the People." The article is published under the regular rubric "Socioeconomic Developmental Problems of Refined Socialism."

Tymbayev describes the present state of Kazakh services in detail, noting the enormous quantitative and qualitative changes of the recent past (more services, he claims, are now available in a day than in a month in 1960) and pointing out the growing uniformity of services in urban and rural areas. For example, of the 720 kinds of services now available in the KaSSR, Tymbayev notes that 430 are now available in rural areas and some rural services centers are well equipped indeed.

However, many complaints have been made about the KaSSR Ministry of Consumer Services.

In particular, many (nearly 40 percent) service centers (mostly in rural areas) are in cramped, poorly located quarters and are unable to meet the needs of local workers who are forced to go elsewhere. Moreover, the attitudes of many consumer services workers are, in Tymbayev's view, wrong and they fail to show proper concern or interest in the consumer. In this regard, Tymbayev reemphasizes the importance of new standards of labor discipline and responsibility recently called for by party leader Andropov.

Military

GENERAL STRESSES ROLE OF MILITARY AS GUARDIAN OF REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 12-17 a 2,700-word article by Lieutenant-General V. Arapov, chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, on the role of the Soviet military in national life and the current state of his district. The article is published under the regular rubric "Socioeconomic Developmental Problems of Refined Socialism."

Arapov emphasizes in his article the role of the Soviet military as the guardian of the Soviet achievement and of the Soviet revolutionary tradition. He stresses the need for a continuation of the heroic traditions of the past and underscores the readiness of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District to use all moral, ideological and material methods (incentives) to train the new generation to be worthy successors to the old.

Political Affairs

IMPROVEMENTS IN KIRGHIZ CONTROL GROUP ELECTIONS URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 January 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article devoted to the people's control organization in Kirghizia, apparently in connection with the report-and-election meetings to be held in February to April of this year. The editorial maintains that the organization has recently been effective in its efforts, as can be seen from the fact that just last year 7,430 people were called to account as a result of investigations, raids, and social inspections. However, the situation in some control groups and posts is not up to par with some exemplary organizations. The editorial cites some general shortcomings and provides an illustration of a poorly run control group, but it emphasizes that the upcoming report-and-election meetings must be directed towards increasing the militancy of inspectors. It is essential that people's inspectors be knowledgeable and enjoy respect in the collective, and it is an important party task to give special significance to the selection of the chairmen of groups and posts. In the past some regulations have not been observed in some places; on the Besh-Tash sovkhos in Talasskiy Rayon, for instance, the chairman of the farm's trade union organization was elected chairman of the people's control group. The editorial urges that this and other negative phenomena not be permitted in this year's election campaign.

Economics

LABOR DISCIPLINE A PROMINENT TOPIC IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 4 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the struggle against violations of labor discipline. According to the editorial, the bureau of the CPK Central Committee established a republic staff for the strengthening of labor discipline, which held 12 sessions in 1982 and heard 88 reports by the leaders of ministries, departments, trade union organs, production associations and enterprises. Similar staffs or commissions have been formed under all oblast, city, and rayon party committees, and under labor collectives of ministries and departments.

LABOR DISCIPLINE IS TO APPLY ALSO TO PRODUCTION LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 7 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by R. Momunov, acting KISSR Procurator and a State Justice Consultant 3d-class, on various types of violations of labor discipline. One problem in raising efficiency in work is that the struggle against violations of labor discipline in some enterprises and organizations is not being conducted satisfactorily; in fact, at times some leaders, instead of strengthening labor discipline, themselves violate order. Momunov provides several examples of such conduct, particularly involving absenteeism. In addition, illegal dismissals from work are taking place; in 1982 at the meat combine and bread products combine in Rybach'ye, 195 people were released illegally from work on administrative initiative. They were reinstated at the protest of the procurator and by court decision. In the last 5 years, because of violations of the law by some leaders, workers and employees reinstated in their old jobs were paid 230,500 rubles by court decision. Another gross violation of labor laws concerns the withholding of labor-record books. For instance, on a sovkhos in Lyaylyakskiy Rayon the labor-record books of 552 people and on a sovkhos in Chatkalskiy Rayon the books of 85 people disappeared. Momunov maintains in the conclusion to his article that the strengthening of labor and production discipline cannot be provided by administrative measures alone; it is also necessary to adhere firmly to the law in labor collectives.

REPORTER INVESTIGATES PROBLEMS AT KIRGHIZ COAL MINE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 January 1983 page 2 carries a 600-word article by A. Usubakunov, a correspondent for the newspaper, on the problems facing the Jyrgalang coal mine, located not far from the city of Przheval'sk. Despite the proximity of the mine to the city, one can encounter residents of all ages standing wearily in line from early morning to evening at the base that sells coal. At the mine, in operation since 1928, there have been in recent times occasions when the coal output reached 100,000 tons and plans have been overfulfilled. Yet the correspondent wants to find out what is going wrong with the Jyrgalang mine. He quotes a miner with 28 years' experience, who has a long list of complaints--"the Central Asian Coal Association, the local party and Soviet organizations for several years now have been making empty promises and have not been able to satisfy our needs." According to the miner, the road to a nearby village is in very poor condition; the housing problem has not yet been resolved; shaft sinkers and those who install supports are insufficient in number; transportation to haul the coal is not allotted properly, the string of vehicles waiting in line at the mine beginning in mid-October is uninterrupted, with some waiting 3 or 4 days, etc. However, according to the correspondent, if favorable conditions for miners to work steadily could be worked out, if the needs of the young could be met properly, if the coal reserves could be directed correctly, it would be possible to fully supply the population of Przheval'sk and Ak-Suyskiy and Tyupskiy Rayons with the coal of Jyrgalang.

PAY SCALE FOR FARM LEADERS UNDER SCRUTINY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 January 1983 page 4 carries a 900-word article by A. Oruzbayev, director of the Kirghizia Scientific Research Institute for the Organization of the Agricultural Economy and Production and a doctor of the economic sciences, and J. Davletov, a candidate of the economic sciences, reviewing a book titled "Pay Wages for Leading Specialists on Kolkhozes and the Ways of Developing Them" by economist J. M. Batyrkanov published by Kyrgyzstan Publishers. The reviewers note that leadership cadres on farms play a great role in the system of providing the country with food and that some concrete measures have been established to strengthen the material incentives provided to them. But there is no consensus among economists on the pay issue, because at present there is no complete possibility for taking into firm account the scale of work done by leadership cadres, its quality, and its contribution to the whole collective's efforts. The author of the book under review has proposed the establishment of a wage scale for leading experts according to the land under cultivation or head of livestock allotted to them. The article examines this proposal in more detail and briefly sketches experimental efforts being made in the republic. Although the reviewers criticize the author of the book for avoiding the unresolved issues of paying leaders according to functions in the administrative apparatus and other considerations, the reviewers give a high evaluation to the book.

ACCOUNTS OF 1982 ECONOMIC RESULTS IN KIRGHIZIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 21 January 1983 page 1 carries an 800-word report on the results achieved in various sectors of the economy of Kirghizia during the whole of 1982. It contains some information not to be found in the overall 1982 results published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIA 28 January 1983 pages 1 and 2, particularly with respect to transportation and capital construction. In agriculture, the report contains more specific data on differences between this year's and last year's output in the sale of meat, milk, and wool to the state, and it also details shortfalls in the production of milk in some rayons. On the same page of the newspaper is a 1,000-word lead article on capital construction which presents much information on the performance of this sector in 1982. The editorial notes a number of successes in contract construction work, although a number of ministries, executive committees, and state committees are said to have lagged behind in this respect. In construction and installation work, some organizations exhibited very poor results in plan fulfillment--in the 23 to 49 percent range. In addition, the construction of schools, preschool facilities, and health-care facilities was below 90 percent of the plan target. The editorial cites general reasons for the shortcomings. On 20 January 1983 page 1 the same newspaper carries a 900-word lead article on livestock raising. The editorial highlights certain rayons which failed to produce the desired amounts of meat, milk, or eggs during 1982 and dismisses the excuses of those leaders who attribute their failures to the drought or the shortage of irrigation water experienced last year. The same newspaper carries a 1,000-word lead article on 5 January 1983 page 1 that discusses the development of industry in the republic over the first 11 months of 1982. In addition to data demonstrating

successful plan fulfillment, the editorial also deals with the 50 enterprises which failed to meet their targets in output. Perhaps most notable among the enterprises are the Jyrgalang and Kok-Janggak mines and the Suluktu and Tash-Kumur mine administrations—with Suluktu mine fulfilling only 76.1 percent of its 11-month plan. [In none of the above articles are the figures for the 1981 overall fodder production or for types of fodder presented.]

COOPERATION IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 30 January 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on the interaction between public and private farming, in particular with regard to livestock raising. The Odessa method of combining public and private farming, whereby public livestock, especially not very healthy lambs, are turned over to citizens, who then raise the animals and return them to the state for compensation in money or in kind, has been in use in the republic since 1980, and it has grown to the extent that last year nearly 25,000 agreements have been made on more than 330 farms. Other figures are cited in the editorial to demonstrate the current status of the method, but it states, unfortunately, it is not possible to say that the new cooperative method has been adopted well in all oblasts and rayons of the republic. In Talas Oblast, for instance, public livestock is being raised on private auxiliary farms only in Leninpol'skiy Rayon. Obkoms and raykoms, the Agricultural Ministry, and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are not exercising sufficient supervision over the consistent development of the method. Also, instances of deviations from the agreements reached on the co-operative sending of livestock are taking place. On Kal'nin sovkhoz in Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon agreements were freely formed, but the material and moral incentives were not provided for. Two other similar cases are cited, and according to the editorial, "such deceptions distort the true significance of the progressive method, give rise to incorrect conceptions among the people, lower the responsibility of both herdsman and the people, and impede the broad dissemination of the initiative." Some leaders of party committees, Soviet organs, and farms still do not grasp the economic significance of raising public livestock, especially weakly lambs, on private holdings during the present harsh winter. They don't understand and don't want to understand that the method can strengthen the people's private plots as well as assist in keeping public livestock healthy. The editorial urges every effort to make the new method succeed.

KIRGHIZ NEWSPAPER STAFF SUGGESTS WAYS TO ENHANCE LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 30 January 1983 page 3 carries a 2,100-word unattributed article, which is characterized in the 100-word afterword from the editorial board as an "editorial board article," on the need to strengthen labor discipline in Kirghizia. It makes certain suggestions about how to improve order in the work place. For instance, in the matter of labor turnover, the prevailing labor shortage creates favorable conditions for loafers and absentees, and according to the article, "unfortunately, our laws leave open 'cracks' for slackards and parasites." It seems necessary to fix by law the maximally possible number of shifts from one job to another during a year, to establish the necessary maximum for working in a place, to shorten significantly the period of searching for new work,

and to cut short from 1 month to 2 weeks the uninterrupted length of service in the transfer from one working location to another. It would be of great assistance in the struggle with the absentees and heavy drinkers who drift from place to place to form commissions under local Soviets composed of representatives of social and administrative organs. The article recommends that in such commissions it is necessary to apply in practice as a firm rule the total nonacceptance for work within the bounds of the rayon of any person dismissed from work for absenteeism, drunkenness, and other sorts of disorderliness. Moreover, such offenders should be accepted only for jobs of low qualifications and low salaries. The article also deals with matters such as heavy drinking and poor organization. It criticizes various ministries by name for failing to make service to the public more available in off hours, and it demands that public transportation be improved. It also maintains that it seems necessary to think seriously about working out an accounting system on the condition of labor discipline and that this would provide the opportunity to find and make comparisons of the collectives with high and low standards of labor discipline. According to the afterword to the article, it is of course impossible to accept the proposals and opinions in the article equally; the ideas presented are not a prescription ready to put into practice. But the editorial staff calls upon the newspaper's readers to make their own thoughts about strengthening labor discipline known by contributing letters.

KIRGHIZ TRADE MINISTER ON FOOD SUPPLIES TO CONSUMERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN AYALDARY in Kirghiz No 1, January 1983 pages 10-11 carries a 1,500-word article by Toktogul Chilebayev, the KiSSR minister of trade, on the supply of food and food products to the general public. He sets forth several tasks to be worked on by the enterprises of his ministry in order to carry out the dictates of the Food Program. First, it is necessary to cut down on the waste of food in various facilities. The second matter at hand is to utilize raw materials rationally and through that means to increase the output of food products. In this area, much has been done to conserve meat and milk, but in the case of bread and bakery goods much still must be done. For instance, only 70 percent of the people's demand for types of bread of 500 grams or less is being met. It is also necessary to improve the quality of the products available to the consumer. In addition, Chilebayev notes that improvements in the food sales distribution system are taking place; at the beginning of 1981 there were 632 food stores, while by July 1982 there were 645, and in the last 3 years 8 kolkhoz bazars have been opened, bringing their overall number in the republic to 88.

Social and Cultural Affairs

HARMFUL CUSTOMS IN KIRGHIZIA STILL BEING COMBATED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 11 January 1983 page 4 carries a 900-word article by S. Ismailov, a correspondent for a rayon newspaper, on the tradition of conducting village meetings to discuss certain negative aspects of social life in the countryside. According to the brief 100-word introduction to the article, the newspaper has in the past set aside a column under a particular rubric for the discussion of customs and traditions, and the staff wondered whether it would be appropriate to revive the

column under the rubric "Once More About Customs." The article by Ismailov is the first contribution to the column. He discusses a village meeting on Arashan sovkhos which dealt with issues such as the flight of some young people from the farm to the city, the behavior of parasites and heavy drinkers, heavy drinking among women, and excessive send-off celebrations at the time of induction into the Soviet armed forces, including the case of someone who spent 650 rubles for the occasion. Ismailov states that the village meeting has had a clear impact and that the publicly shamed comrades have begun to embark upon the right path. In his opinion, the time has come to turn such village meetings into a regular custom. On 15 January 1983 page 4 the same newspaper published the second feature under the rubric "Once More About Customs," a 1,300-word article consisting of three letters from readers. One letter describes exemplary weddings in the modern style that took place last fall in Kochkorskiy Rayon. Another letter decries the custom of bride abduction and relates that in one such case the young men involved each received 2 years' deprivation of freedom. In the last letter the author maintains that various people have differing opinions on the beneficial and harmful aspects of customs and traditions and that what is needed is a special book about customs to help young people distinguish between the two. In addition, the Kirghiz-language newspaper SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN 19 January 1983 page 4 carries a 900-word article by I. Otunbayev, a member of the KiSSR Supreme Court, on the criminal penalties being assessed those who follow outmoded customs. He states that young people, instead of being in the front line in the struggle against harmful customs, sometimes become involved themselves in such activity. He cites several cases, including an instance in which the parents of a girl demanded 3,000 rubles, a colt, and 5 sheep as bride price. In an ensuing quarrel the groom shot and killed his in-laws and then himself drew the "appropriate, most severe" penalty. In another case, a Komsomol member married a girl not yet 16 years of age and was sentenced to 2 years. Otunbayev also complains of lenient treatment by some courts in these crimes, citing an instance in which the KiSSR Supreme Court reversed a decision by the Naryn Oblast court to reduce the sentence originally imposed upon some bride-abductors by a rayon court.

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL NEEDS MORE SOPHISTICATED APPROACH TO RELIGION

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 15 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,220-word article by M. Tentimishev, a lecturer with the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, on the responsibility of the Komsomol to educate young people in the atheist viewpoint. He contrasts the attitudes of two girls towards participation in the Komsomol. A girl named Lena, in the fifth grade, tells of being unable to join the Pioneers because her religious mother considers it a sin for worshippers of Christ to wear the red kerchief of the Pioneers. But Lena asserts confidently that when she becomes of age, she will without fail join the Komsomol, in part because she can hide the Komsomol pin from her mother, unlike the red tie. But the case of another girl, Maria Schlelnink, is totally different. She also grew up in a family of firm believers, though her sister did become a confirmed atheist. Maria joined the Komsomol and was a hard worker, yet she was criticized in the Komsomol for her religious beliefs and her participation in the activities of the Evangelical sect. She was also denied permission to go on a tourist excursion by the

Komsomol committee "because of religious views." However, Tentimishev wonders whether it is necessary to criticize a person for religious belief or help him rid himself of such a belief. The local Komsomol committee which dealt with Maria apparently chose only the former method, and in the end Maria left the Komsomol. Tentimishev, however, implies that Komsomol organizations must improve their techniques in atheist education to prevent such misfortunes.

KIRGHIZ NOVEL SEVERELY CRITICIZED FOR MEDIOCRITY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 26 January 1983 page 4 carries a 2,200-word article, covering half a page, by E. Nurushev, who is not further identified. His article is a highly critical review of the novel "Abiyir" [Renown] by R. Abdiyev published by Kyrgyzstan Publishers in 1980. According to Nurushev, simply wanting to deal with timely moral issues and with economic matters pertaining to kolkhoz development does not in itself strengthen the author's efforts; what counts is how an author carries out his aim. In fact, Abdiyev makes only artistic pretensions and does not rise above the level of journalism. Nurushev then provides numerous excerpts from the book and analyses of the book's characters to bolster his claim. For instance, he does not consider equivocation in word and deed in the face of clear-cut philistinism on the part of farm leaders appropriate to the moral profile of present-day rural communists. In addition, the negative characters in the book seem dull-witted, empty people who do not come close to reality. Thus, he concludes, the novel "Abiyir" has become a typical example of a work called "mediocre" in literary criticism. But the struggle against mediocrity is not something that remains just within the scope of literature; it must become an integral part of overall ideological work. Nurushev maintains that in carrying out such important work Kyrgyzstan Publishers and the state committee on publishing should draw the appropriate conclusions and conduct a bold struggle against indifference in literature and the attitude of "you don't bother me, I won't bother you."

TIES OF KIRGHIZ LITERATURE TO OTHER TURKIC LITERATURES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 1, January 1983 pages 129 to 138 carries a 5,600-word article by Salijan Jigitov [a member of the journal's editorial board] on the influence of other peoples' literature upon the development of Kirghiz literature. The most ancient type of such influence can be observed in some of the similarities between Kirghiz folklore and that of their Turkic-speaking neighbors, the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Uighurs, although it is often difficult to distinguish between similar traits that are genetically or typologically related and those derived from external influence. Jigitov maintains that it is unfortunate that the prerevolutionary literary and cultural ties of the Kirghiz with fellow-Turkic peoples have not been investigated concretely. The spread of Islam, while not to be considered a progressive phenomenon, did allow for the expansion of the Kirghiz literary horizon and the incorporation of Arab and Persian cultural forms. Jigitov also speaks of the impact of Russians upon the Kirghiz in prerevolutionary times, but due to the vast differences between the cultures, the influence was rather limited. In addition, in the early years of Soviet rule as well, Kirghiz literary and cultural figures did not know Russian at all well, and thus

the direct influence of Russian literature upon Kirghiz literature was not especially strong. In fact, according to Jigitov, it was Tatar and Kazakh literature that played an extremely important role in the early development of Soviet Kirghiz literature. Jigitov devotes much of his article to discussing this influence, using published reminiscences and quotes taken from his own personal archives to illustrate his points. Above all, it was Kazakh literature that influenced the earliest Kirghiz writers the most, primarily because of "the small difference between the Kazakh and Kirghiz languages, as if they were two dialects of one language," and because of a common culture. Jigitov states, "to tell the truth, at that time what Kazakh writers wrote seemed to young Kirghiz not in another language, but as close and dear as the original creations in their own language." According to Jigitov, "it is now appropriate to restore the position of putting forth and resolving the significant, scholarly question about the ties of early Soviet Kirghiz literature with the literatures of other peoples, especially those of their fellow-Turkic-speaking peoples."

International

KIRGHIZ WOMEN A TOPIC DURING SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN AYALDARY in Kirghiz No 1, January 1983 page 17 carries a 900-word article by K. Bekturganova, a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Women's Committee, on a visit to Angola by a Soviet Women's Committee delegation 20-27 August 1982, at the invitation of the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA). The purpose of the visit by the delegation, which was led by Bekturganova and the Portuguese-language editor of the journal SOVIET WOMEN, M. K. Sezenskaya, was to conduct a number of seminars on the topic of "the resolution of the women's question in the USSR on the example of the KiSSR" and to assist in the preparations for the first Angolan women's congress to be held in March 1983. On 26 August at a meeting of the Soviet delegation with the leaders of OMA the agenda of the upcoming congress was basically worked out. Bekturganova enumerates places which she visited and where she spoke about the current status of Kirghiz women and their role in the social and cultural life of the republic. Member of the MPLA Central Committee and National Coordinator Rut Neto received the Soviet delegation upon arrival and departure.

Military

ROLE OF RUSSIAN IN MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 1, January 1983 pages 8-10 carries a 1,600-word article by P. P. Vasyuta, cabinet chief at the RIUU [Republic Institute for the Improvement of Teachers], titled "Primary Military-Patriotic Work in Kirghiz Schools." To carry out the task of preparing the young for military service, it is necessary that the basics in this field be taught in national schools entirely in the Russian language, which has great significance at a time when representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups are serving harmoniously as a united family in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. But in some places, especially in Naryn, Osh, and Issyk-Kul

Oblasts, improvements in the teaching of Russian to draft-aged young people and in military training are not up to par. Vasyuta then lists four requirements made in an order [prikaz] of the KISSR Ministry of Education, including the stipulations that the teaching of primary military preparation and physical education be provided everywhere in Russian and that work on the selection of graduates, especially those belonging to local nationalities, for military training institutions be activated. Vasyuta then cites some schools which are exemplary in these respects, in particular those in which military preparatory training and extracurricular work is conducted only in Russian. Several measures offered by the RIUU to pedagogical collectives to further develop primary military training in Kirghiz schools are listed. The aim is for everyone who will be called into military service to have a certain level of proficiency in Russian, for example, to know without hesitation the terminology in the Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces and to be able to carry out the orders of commanders. Vasyuta then presents various methods of enhancing Russian-language competency among students of the local nationalities both inside and outside the classroom.

Political Affairs

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS INEFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 February 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial challenging the effectiveness of party control commissions in response to two recent decrees: "On Party Leadership of the Latvian SSR Peoples Control Commissions" and "On Improving the Work and Strengthening Party Leadership of Peoples Control Organs Under the Law Adopted on Peoples Control in the USSR." Shortcomings have been noted in the work of the peoples control commissions in Turkmenistan. "There are situations in which peoples control investigators have been passive in the timely revealing of transgressions, organizational violations, bureaucratism and dragging the feet, irresponsibility and extravagance, treason and other occurrences." However, accusations directed at the operation of the Peoples Control Commissions are nonspecific.

PARTY STATISTICS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 February 1983 pages 2, 3 carries an unsigned 3,000-word article on Turkmen CP activities in which data on training is given. "In the republic 131 young communist schools are operating in which 10,990 CPSU members or candidate-members are studying. There are 1,025 basic Marxism-Leninism schools with 33,798 students. Currently, 15,780 participate in schools of scientific communism. In addition, party committees and peoples education organs have established 1,292 schools of scientific communism for teachers in which 34,000 teachers--of whom 1,000 are communists--study.

PEOPLES POLITICAL SCHOOLS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 February 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word description by O. Durdyeva, consultant to the Political Education House of the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad obkom. "Economic specialists, school directors, teachers and others work as propagandists in peoples political schools. In this school year there are 192 peoples political schools with 7,813 students." Some good examples of pedagogical methods are given. It is added that "some party committees do not relate contemporary questions of socioeconomic problems to the students in the peoples political schools. It is not unusual to find a lack of lively exchange of ideas." More stimulating classes are called for.

ATHEIST DAY IN BAKHERDEN KOLKHOZ

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 February 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word note by R. Annagulyiev on the "Day of Atheist Knowledge" on a kolkhoz in Bakherden. The meeting was chaired by A. Ballykov, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the TCP Bakherden raykom. Lecture topics included "Reasons for Preservation of Religious Remnants in Socialism and Ways To Eliminate Them" and "The Structure of Islam."

MVD CONFERENCE IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 February 1983 page 3 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the 3 February 1983 MVD conference. Reports were read which "analyzed the situation of work in preserving the legal order and the struggle against violations of socialist legality and crime." In addition to R. Berdiev, chairman of the TSSR MVD, N. Bekiev, director of the Administrative Organs Section of the CC TCP, also read a report.

Economics

RUGWEAVERS NEED BETTER TRANSPORTATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 4 February 1983 page 2 carries a 700-word article by Ogulnabat Mukhammedova, head of the "Turkmenkhaly" Production Unit, time to the call for better work discipline. "In order to strengthen work discipline better regular transportation is needed." She notes that "a number of women working in the factory live far from the city. The time spent in transportation is not inconsiderable. We are deeply concerned about this. These highly skilled women's concern about being unable to get to the factories, hospitals and shops which serve the population is well known. One must also mention the difficulties of some of the women in placing their children in kindergarten." No solutions are proposed but it is asked that "significant steps" be taken to straighten out the transportation problem.

FOCUS ON SERVICE SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 February 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial focusing on the service sector. "Last year retail turnover in the republic's state and cooperative trade totaled 2,252.1 million rubles--an increase of 47.7 million rubles over 1981. Despite this growth there are shortcomings in commercial services to the republic's population." Shortages in goods--both industrial and retail--emerged in a number of cities and rayons. A study by the TSSR State Price Committee "revealed price and trade violations of regulations in 728 consumer enterprises."

Social and Cultural Affairs

PROBLEMS IN RURAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 13 February 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead editorial on rural schools. "Research indicates many shortcomings in the teaching of Russian and foreign languages. The level of the students' knowledge is low. Because there are not enough teachers in some subjects in some of the schools the way is open for teachers to teach courses outside their fields. In some schools which have the teaching cadres lessons are unprepared and demonstrations and technical aids are not used. In a number of schools leadership and control over the teacher's work is poor. There are also shortcomings in the decor of rural schools." Also, "some populated areas are far from schools. Students living far away from schools must either be given transportation or placed in boarding schools."

ATLAS OF TURKMENISTAN PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 February 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word note by A. Nyazov, senior scientific editor of the Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia, on the publication of an atlas in Russian for use in higher schools both inside and outside Turkmenistan. About 31,000 copies were printed. "The atlas will shortly be printed in Turkmen."

International

HISTORICAL NOVELS IN LIGHT OF AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 4 February 1983 pages 4, 11 carries a 2,300-word critical article by Jora Allakov reevaluating a number of Turkmen historical novels dealing with interventionism, Afghanistan and the Basmachis. "Gylych Kulyev's novel 'Ambassador From the Emir' is concerned with events during the civil war. Although it is about an historical-revolutionary theme, its contemporary importance is not insignificant. The Afghan people were one of the first in the East to understand and support the great Lenin policy. In the first years of Soviet government the Afghan people tried to open up relations with the Soviet Union. Although this was a question for the Afghan people to resolve for themselves, foreign intervention prevented them from doing it. And what has happened in the meantime? Look at the April revolution which occurred in Afghanistan. This revolution was an affair of the Afghan people. It was a result of the people's social, economic and political growth. Once again foreign intervention interfered in this question. And they were not content with mere intervention. These days it is not rare that weapons manufactured in the United States and Great Britain are used against Afghan workers. Thus, the novel's theme is very up-to-date." It is added that "until Gylych Kulyev's novels, the actions of foreign interventionists to strangle the revolution were not sufficiently illuminated in Turkmen literature. Other novels and authors are discussed in the same light, including a recently published work reevaluating Juneyid Khan and the Basmachi movement."

SOVIET TURKMEN IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 February 1983 pages 3, 4 carries a 3,350-word article by Rakhym Asenov on his journey to Afghanistan as part of an official Soviet delegation headed by Zinaida Mikhailovna Krulova. "I went to the offices of GORASH, the Turkmen language newspaper. There I met Nurulla Talkani, chairman of the State Committee for Press and Printing. He met me in a large office in a many-storied press building. Shamukhammet Yazmas, chief editor of GORASH, the writer Lt-Col Abdykerim Yazy Aydyng, Babagylyeh Dovran, chairman of the Vatan Society which unites the Turkmens of Afghanistan, Sytdykh Amin, writer and responsible worker in the Ministry of Culture, Abdyrakhman Sokhbet, chief editor of Turkmen radio programs, and others came to the meeting." The equality of national rights as well as Soviet help in the production of new textbooks was discussed. Talkani said that "In this work Soviet printing and publication workers also help us. Printing social-economic and artistic books and literature is an important task. The experience of union republics in the USSR is an example to us." It was further noted by Yazmas that there are "more than half a million" Turkmen in Afghanistan.

Political Affairs

PARTORGS CRITICIZED FOR INEFFECTIVE MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Communist Came to the Meeting." The editorial criticizes republic party organizations for their ineffective conduct of meetings and other shortcomings. Citing the 1982 CPSU Central Committee resolution "Concerning the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life," the editorial stresses that partorgs must further increase their militancy, activism, and vanguardism. Due to their lack of exactingness and tolerance of shortcomings, violations of party, state, and labor discipline and failures to fulfill assignments and plans have been on the rise. A major cause of these problems is that a number of partorgs are conducting meetings in an atmosphere of mere formality and haste. Serious deficiencies are not being brought up and analyzed with a view toward correcting them, with the result that apathy and disorganization within labor collectives are heightened. Because some partorg members are content with giving their "standard speeches" and are even covering up shortcomings instead of dealing with them they have allowed toadies, yes-men, and eyewashers to implant themselves. The editorial urges republic partkoms to examine how partorg meetings are being conducted and what effect they are having on the moral development of cadres and labor collectives.

PARTKOMS TOLD TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC STUDIES PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Let's Thoroughly Study Economics." The editorial points out that economics studies programs for propagandists are weak and urges party committees and primary party organizations to improve them. Partkoms and partorgs, particularly those in Karakalpakistan and Khorezm and Surkhandarya Oblasts, are urged to upgrade their programs, implement measures to draw all cadre layers into economic studies, increase the use of leaders, economists, scholars, and engineers as instructors, and provide propagandists with appropriate information on the main economic problems and trends of today.

RASHIDOV AFFIRMS SOCIALIST REALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 25 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, titled "We Are Loyal to Gorky's Precepts." Rashidov begins this article with the statement: "Russian literature, the richest and most developed, holds first place, of course, in the strong family of literatures of fraternal peoples...Studying the great Soviet writers Gorky and Mayakovsky has enormously helped Uzbek writers to more quickly and profoundly grasp the method of socialist realism and create ideologically and esthetically mature works." After comments on the services which Russian writers, translators, and critics have rendered to Uzbek literature Rashidov concludes: "Modern Uzbek Soviet literature is loyal to Gorky's precepts. Today, our literature is very rich. Some genres that were not formerly a part of it are on a path of powerful development. All the resources and means for broadly and truthfully illuminating the present and profoundly and correctly depicting the past exist in our modern literature."

RASHIDOV'S LITERARY CRITICISM ESSAYS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 4 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word review of the 4th volume ADABIY-TANQIDIY MAKOLALAR. KHOTIRALAR ["Literary Criticism Articles. Memoirs"] of the 5-volume Uzbek edition of the collected works of Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, by Matyoqub Qoshjonov titled "Party-minded Esthetic Views." The reviewer describes the contents of the volume, and generally characterizes each item as possessing high ideological and artistic merit. The review contains the statement: "To the same degree that Sharaf Rashidov glorifies internationalism he also esteems nationalness [milliylik]. He considers it possible to achieve internationalism only through nationalness."

TAJIK ACADEMICIAN STRESSES REPUBLIC SOVEREIGNTY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Prof Dr of Law S. Rajabov, academician of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, titled "The USSR Is a Multinational Socialist State." The article is published in connection with the Tashkent conference on "Brotherhood and Cooperation of USSR Peoples Under Conditions of Mature Socialism" held on 16-17 February. Rajabov reviews the steps that led to the voluntary federalization of republics into a single union, and places emphasis on the sovereignty and the unity of Soviet republics. He states that with the formation of the USSR "Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tajiks, Kirgiz, and Karakal-paks eternally bound their fates to the great Russian people and to all other fraternal peoples of the USSR. As a result they created a strong foundation for their independent statehood and sovereignty." At the present stage of mature socialism optimal conditions exist for further developing national statehood while at the same time expanding political areas of internationalist brotherhood and unity, which form the foundations of the sovereignty of republics. Rajabov argues that the increasing role of soviets and their standing commissions in management of state affairs is evidence of this sovereignty. He concludes with the remarks that the achievements of the Soviet

people are due to the triumph of the Soviet nationality policy and that the decisive force behind the unification of the Soviet people is the ideological and organizational unity of the CPSU.

Economics

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN EXAMINES LEGALITIES OF JOB DISMISSALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by B. A. Navrozov, chairman of the UzSSR Supreme Court, titled "The Administration and Labor Laws." Navrozov examines various categories of appeals for job reinstatement and criticizes administrative organs that fail to observe laws and regulations covering job dismissals. Currently more than 70 percent of court appeals made by workers and employees are for reinstatement and among these are numerous cases of workers having been fired for grounds not covered by law. While this can lead to unfair labor practices it can also produce cases where drunkards, absentees, and other gross violators of labor discipline must be reinstated in their jobs. Navrozov cites examples such as an administration failing to require a letter of explanation from an absentee prior to firing him, firing an alcoholic and absentee more than a month after an infraction had occurred, firing a pregnant woman, and others. He criticizes trade union committees that rubber-stamp administrative decisions to fire workers, sometimes even after a worker has been fired. In one instance, a driver who was fired after overturning a truck due to drunken negligence had to be reinstated because the trade union committee agreed to his dismissal without a two-third's quorum. Navrozov points out that hasty and illegal dismissals usually result in the loss of worktime, often of highly skilled workers. Because of the present labor shortage he urges extreme caution be exercised in the dismissal of workers for absenteeism. He also criticizes people's courts for taking too long to decide some reinstatement appeals and for being too tolerant toward shirkers, drunkards, and others who grossly violate labor discipline. Finally, Navrozov remarks that the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Court and the Collegiums of the Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Justice recently met to discuss these problems and to adopt appropriate measures.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY TIED TO LABOR, PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 February 1983 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,000-word essay by M. Sharifkhojayev (Rector of the Tashkent Economics Institute) titled "The Basis for the Successful Development of the Economy." The essay deals with aspects of labor and production discipline that are key factors in increasing productivity. Not only must workers come to work and meet their production quotas but they must strive to produce the maximum with a minimum expenditure of labor and resources. The author points out that analysis of economic indicators during the 11th Five-Year Plan shows that some enterprises have failed to put labor and production discipline on a sound footing, with the result that during 1982 dozens of industrial enterprises failed to fulfill their plans. Sharifkhojayev stresses that, besides organizing labor on a scientific basis and halting violations of labor discipline, enterprises must take steps to introduce new technology, create new

cost-saving materials, and produce more goods using fewer materials without a loss of quality. He singles out enterprises of the republic Ministries of the Construction Materials, Cotton Cleaning, Food, Fruit and Vegetables, and Construction Industries, as cases where inefficient utilization of resources has resulted in failures to meet production costs plans.

WIDESCALE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 February 1983 carries on pages 2, 3 a 2,000-word essay by Prof Dr of History R. Nurullin titled "On the Path of Progress." Nearly all of this essay on agricultural and other production presents a positive view toward republic achievements in these fields, with the exception of the following passage that appears in the middle of the essay: "It must be said that numerous ministries, unions, and organizations have been unable to fulfill their plan assignments. Growth of agricultural products is unsatisfactory. The ferrous metallurgy, chemical, forestry, and cellulose-paper industries, as well as other sectors, lag behind, and railroad transport is unable to carry out its shipping assignments. Growth of labor productivity is weak. Assignments for economizing on materials and fuel and energy resources are not being fully carried out, and the introduction of new technology and equipment is proceeding at a slack pace. Along with these, labor and production discipline are not at the required level everywhere."

INTERREPUBLIC ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, LABOR IMBALANCES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word essay by Professor Yu. F. Vorob'yev, department chairman at the Economics Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "A Single National Economy Complex." Vorob'yev discusses and gives examples of the integration of republic economies into a single national economy. Presently, Uzbekistan's economy makes use of products of enterprises subordinate to 107 branches distributed throughout the USSR, and at the same time the republic sends its products to 84 branches in other republics. The Georgian SSR receives products from 100 branches and sends its goods to 82 branches, and the Turkmen SSR receives goods from 3,200 enterprises around the country. Vorob'yev further points out that while there is a growing balance of labor resources in the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, and Baltic republics, the size of the working population in Moldavia, Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus and Central Asian republics is growing so rapidly that prompt attention must be paid to solving the problem of its efficient utilization. In the author's opinion, "this will require drawing a larger portion of labor resources into industry and training the rural population for industrial labor."

PEOPLE'S CONTROL INVESTIGATES LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word report under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "Mismanagement Must Be Stopped." The item reports results of a PCC investigation of the UzSSR Ministry of Local Industry. It was found that the ministry is not exerting sufficient leadership over production, that its oblast administrations and enterprises do not manifest a positive

attitude toward production of consumer and household goods, and that, due to these problems and others such as inefficient use of production capabilities and labor resources, enterprises are failing to produce high quality goods in the volume needed by trade branches. In 1981, 6, and in 1982, 3 of the 13 oblast administrations failed to fulfill their plans. In 1981, plans for production of 17, and in 1982, for 13 of the 30 most important goods were ruined, which resulted in the ministry failing to deliver 12 million rubles worth of goods to trade organizations and paying 3.4 million rubles in fines to "Uzbekhirlashuv." Presently, only 40 percent of the population's requirements for household and consumer goods are being produced in the republic, which means that trade organizations are obliged to import from other economic regions 50 million rubles worth of some 50 such items. The unavailability or deficit supply of some kinds of goods is producing dissatisfaction among the population. Consumer demands for new products are also not being met: in 1981, production was begun on only 83 percent of new items, and in 1982, on 86 percent. The report gives examples of production failures among enterprises of ministry administrations in Namangan, Tashkent, and Syrdarya Oblasts, and states that the investigation's results were submitted to leaders of the Local Industry Ministry which issued appropriate reprimands and penalties.

LIGHT INDUSTRY EXPANDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word interview with E. Toymazov, UzSSR first deputy minister of light industry, by a newspaper correspondent titled "The Time Is Near." Toymazov comments on a current program to expand the production capabilities of the light industry, and points out some snags in its progress. He notes that a special staff on "B-group construction projects" under the CPUz Central Committee helped resolve problems on construction of a number of enterprises in 1982, that the ministry has established good relations with all planning institutes and equipment construction plants outside the republic, and that cadres for the enterprises and filials under construction are being trained in Moscow, Leningrad, and Alma-Ata. Construction of these enterprises and filials is in most cases proceeding at a rate two to three times quicker than scheduled, thanks to use of standard construction designs and resources of local building organizations, as well as to authoritative supervision. While the expansion program is generally successful, there are shortcomings and deficiencies in the work of some contracting organizations. In particular, departments of the UzSSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work are lagging behind on projects in Andizhan and Fergana Oblasts, and the UzSSR Ministry of Construction is not attaching sufficient importance to completing construction of apartment complexes and kindergartens for industry workers.

UZBEK HIGHWAY BUILDERS IN TYUMEN ENCOUNTER EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by newspaper correspondent Rafiq Tursunov titled "Loyal to Their Obligation." Tursunov bases the article on interviews with leaders and workers of the "Uztuymen'-dorstroy" Trust engaged in construction of a highway from the Nyakh Settlement to the oil fields in

Oktyabr' Rayon in the Tyumen. He reviews the trust's accomplishments since mid-1980 and then discusses some problems facing its work. One problem is that necessary construction materials are not being shipped on time. The major delay is in shipment of gravel which is being handled by contracting organizations and railroad transport outside Uzbekistan. A second problem is that the trust's heavy machinery and equipment were designed to function under weather and land conditions in Uzbekistan. The sandy, swampy, icy terrain of the Tyumen puts tremendous strain on this equipment, and the spare parts being shipped from the republic are not made from materials suitable to such terrain. Tursunov remarks that these and other problems must be solved very quickly by responsible organs within the republic.

GAS FINDS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 February 1983 carries on page 4 two brief 100-word items titled "Gas Wells Increase" and "For Geologists." The first item states that republic geologists have located gas deposits at Rasulkuduk, Berdikuduk, Divalkak, Garbiy Tegirman, and Dzhalkuduk in the southwest region of the Khissar Mountains. The second item reports that in 1982 settlements were built for gas workers in Ustyurt and the Kyzylkum that provided 30,000 square meters housing, kindergartens for 640, and a secondary school. Further, the "Kyzylkumgeologiya" Union provided its workers with 3,200 square meters housing: a secondary school, hospital, and various social and cultural facilities.

SECOND STAGE OF NAMANGAN CANAL COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word unsigned item titled "New River Channel." The item reports that the second stage of the Great Namangan Canal, which will stretch 75 kilometers to the borders of the Tajik SSR, is completed. The first two machine units of the pumping station are being installed, and concrete is being poured in the first section of the channel.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by newspaper correspondent A. Niyozov titled "At the Construction Site of a Pumping Station." Niyozov reports that part of the second stage of the Great Namangan Canal is completed, and a pumping station is being built at the site where the second stage begins on the Sovkhoz imeni Ul'yanov in Yangikurgan Rayon. When it reaches full power the station will pump 40 cubic meters water per second to a height of 76 meters. The Great Namangan Canal will make it possible to reclaim 11,700 hectares of new lands and provide water to 10,700 hectares cultivated lands in Turakurgan, Kasansay, Chust, and Pop Rayons.

PROGRESS REPORTED AT ANDIZHAN GES CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word item by newspaper correspondent A. Quronboyev titled "The First Machine Unit Is Ready." Quronboyev reports that the first of four electric power blocks [energoblok] has been installed at the hydroelectric

station under construction at the Andizhan Reservoir. When completed the GES will provide electric power to industrial enterprises and livestock and poultry complexes now being built in Sovetabad City.

KARSHI STEPPE RECLAMATION CHIEF DISCUSSES LABOR, WATER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 25 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word interview with Tohir Ergashev, chief engineer of the "Karshistroy" Territorial Administration, by newspaper chief editor Odil Yoqubov titled "Future of the Steppe Workers." Ergashev replies to questions concerning the goals and achievements of the Karshi steppe reclamation project and current and future developmental problems. The original project, begun 20 years ago, called for reclaiming 930,000 hectares of the steppe in three stages: the first stage of 200,000 ha, the second of 160,000 ha, and the third of the remaining land. Since that time nearly 1.5 billion rubles capital investment sums have been appropriated. The 150 kilometer Karshi Canal has been completed, along with six pumping stations that elevate water from the Amudarya River and send it flowing into the Talimardzhan Reservoir which will eventually hold 1.3 billion cubic meters water. Some 32 soykhozes, including 18 specializing in cotton cultivation, have been formed, and have thus far produced 1.7 million tons cotton, 400,000 tons of grain, and quantities of fruits and vegetables. In former years labor turnover among young people was a grave problem. Now party and administrative leaders have studied this question and found that the underdevelopment of social and cultural services is the major cause of this. As these services to the 35,000 steppe workers improve the turnover rate is expected to decline. Ergashev considers the major problem confronting the project 10 years in the future to be diminishing sources of water. The Karshi Canal has resources sufficient only for the first and second stages of the project. Although new canals will be needed for the third, largest stage, the fact is that the Amudarya River's resources are not unlimited and the water level of the Aral Sea is getting lower and lower. This complex of problems will have to be solved by the end of the next decade when "Karshistroy" begins to prepare for the final stage of the project. At present, it is nearing completion of the reclamation of the first 100,000 hectares.

Social and Cultural Affairs

HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 11 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word interview with Abdulla Khvdoyberganov, UzSSR minister of health, by newspaper chief editor Odil Yoqubov titled "Good Health Is a Bountiful Wealth." Khvdoyberganov responds to questions concerning republic health care for mothers and children, the professional competence and concern of doctors, treatment of heart diseases, native healers, and doctors who receive bribes for treatment. The minister states that because 40 percent of the republic population is under 14 years of age their health is a primary concern. While measures such as the establishment of "mother and child" treatment centers have been beneficial the fact remains that there is one pediatrician per 800 children and medical

services, particularly to rural children, must be improved. The minister feels that the great majority of republic doctors are competent, but that it is up to medical institutes to be more selective about admitting students to assure this standard is maintained. Khydoyberganov downplays the technique of heart transplants in the West and characterizes the recent implantation of a mechanical heart in America as more "sensational" than of scientific or practical benefit. He feels that prevention is still the best means of fighting heart disease, and urges frequent check-ups. The minister rejects reports that native healers have cured or alleviated chronic pains through massage and other techniques. Most people who make such claims are, in his opinion, "unenlightened." Moreover, they often suffer from psychosomatic symptoms, or have consulted both a physician and a native healer and wrongly attribute relief to the latter. Khydoyberganov expresses the opinion that the number of doctors who receive gifts or money for treatment is not only small but has little chance of increasing in a socialist society. Nonetheless, there are a few cases of this "disease." M. Hamidov, a former doctor at Samarkand Mental Illness Hospital, appropriated for his own use food and drugs intended for patients over several years. A Qoziyev, former chief physician at the Syrdarya Oblast Dispensary for Venereal Diseases, extorted bribes from patients by threatening to tell their employers and to require their families also to receive treatment. Both were apprehended: Hamidov received a 6-year sentence and Qoziyev a 14-year sentence. The minister acknowledges that such situations may be fostered by short shortages of hospital beds and certain drugs, leading a few doctors to exchange these for bribes and unscrupulous patients to offer bribes for them.

SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTER REVIEWS BENEFITS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 February 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by S. Sultonova, UzSSR minister of social security, titled "Great Concern." Sultonova reviews the development of social security benefits in Uzbekistan and discusses some current benefits, especially those for World War II veterans and mothers. She notes that beginning in May 1975 parents of soldiers who died in the war and in May 1980 their widows began to receive pensions. Beginning in January 1980 measures were taken to improve living conditions for kolkhoz pensioners, and in February 1981 assistance to families with children was expanded. Special concern has consistently been shown toward war invalids and their families. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, 8,298 war invalids were provided free manually operated cars, and more than 10,000 labor veterans and invalids are annually given passes to sanatoriums and rest homes. Measures have also been taken to improve services to the 8,000 pensioners who live on full state pension at internat homes. Since January 1980 pensions have been provided to 25-year workers and 20-year working women with children. Workers, employees, and kolkhoz specialists who have an uninterrupted work record also get as much as a 10 percent increase in their pensions.

CHEMISTRY TEACHER GETS STIFF SENTENCE FOR SELLING GRADES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 February 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by I. Mamadaliyev, senior counselor and assistant to the UzSSR Procurator, titled "The Worst Sickness." Mamadaliyev

describes a recent case in which Jorakhon Jalilov, Docent in the chemistry department of Samarkand Agricultural Institute, sold good grades on chemistry tests for money. The docent used class monitors Khidirqul Norqulov and Otanazar Ismoilov as go-betweens. The monitors informed students they could receive a "5" on chemistry tests for 100 rubles, a "4" for 90 rubles, and a "3" for 80 rubles. The monitors collected the money and took it to Jalilov's home along with a list of which students had bought which grades. In June 1982 the affair came to light when some students who had not bought good grades informed the administration. When Jalilov's home was searched it was found that he had deposited in Samarkand banks nearly 30,000 rubles in the names of his brothers and children. Jalilov was tried by Samarkand Oblast Criminal Affairs Court and sentenced to 3 years each. Students and teachers of the department appealed for the release of the two monitors on the grounds that they had committed an error rather than a crime. Mamadaliev concludes that their appeal demonstrates how much the institute has neglected the legal indoctrination of its students.

SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS CONTRASTED TO MUSLIM FALSIFICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 February 1983 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,900-word essay by Prof. A. Ortiqov titled "The Leninist Friendship of Peoples." The essay is published in connection with the Tashkent conference on "Brotherhood and Cooperation of USSR Peoples Under Conditions of Mature Socialism" held on 16-17 February. Ortiqov discusses socio-economic benefits that the Uzbeks have accrued thanks to the Soviet nationality policy and deals with foreign propaganda concerning the situation of Islam in the Soviet Union. Uzbekistan, formerly a backward agrarian region, has become an industrial-agrarian region with more than half of its social goods in the industrial sector. Beside being the major producer of cotton, the republic also produces 35 percent of the saxirahon pelts and 21 percent of the rice grown in the USSR. Uzbekistan offers unparalleled educational and cultural opportunities to its population and has also become "the greatest scientific center of the Soviet East." Its doors are opened wide to "our blood brothers" and Islamic monks, and its people do not know the meaning of "envy, stinginess, jealousy, self-interest, or apathy." Uzbekistan may also serve as a model for Muslim countries in that its women are equal to its men and nearly half the women have higher or secondary education. Despite the fact that Uzbeks are happy and content, enemies and opponents in the Near and Middle East take these same facts and distort them in order to negate Uzbekistan's achievements. They spread the lie that Leninism is unacceptable to Muslims and incompatible with Islam. They attempt to arouse religious hostilities and instill them with anti-Soviet feelings. Finally, they are unscrupulously falsifying the present situation of Islam in the USSR.

RUSSIAN WORD AS SOURCE OF NATIONAL DISSENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 February 1983 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,500-word essay by G. V. Stepanov, academician and director of the Linguistics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, titled "The Soviet Language Policy and [Language] Construction." Stepanov addresses some of the most important problems and goals of Soviet language policy. A

major issue is the selection of a language for discourse between nationalities and at the All-Union level. The fact that Russian is "voluntarily" used as the language of discourse between nationalities demonstrates their increasing rapprochement, a process that depends on one hand on the development of nationality languages and on the other hand on the growing importance of Russian. However, selection of Russian for this role does not imply that it has special superiorities or privileges, that non-Russian nationalities are obliged to learn Russian, nor that Russian will supplant the social functions in nationality languages. A second important problem is the unification and standardization of terminology, whose basic goal is to achieve comparability of technical concepts among the nationality languages. Stepanov cites a UNESCO source that claims knowledge of Russian makes it possible to understand two-thirds of the information one needs to know in the world, and states: "In our view, the Russian terminological system is capable of encompassing all of the world's scientific and technological information." However, unification around the system of Russian does not mean that systems in nationality languages will be abolished, rather it means that these systems will be brought to order and unified around their national shapes. Stepanov also rejects, without going into detail, the charge by bourgeois ideologists that Soviet language policy is aimed at "Russification."

WRITERS' UNION DISCUSSES UZBEK PARTY DECREE ON THEATER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 600-word report titled "Important Guidance." The report states that on 17 February the Secretariat of the Board of the UzSSR Union of Writers met to discuss the urgent tasks charged to writers by the 15 February decree of the CPuz Central Committee "Concerning the Situation of the theater and measures for its further development and for increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of republic workers." Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the board, stressed the decree's judgment that the 30 theaters in the republic are staging works that are ideologically and artistically empty and that do not fully comply with the lofty criteria of Soviet art. He stated that the Writers' Union, together with its subordinate organizations, would immediately begin to implement the decree, and that the first task would be to greet with appropriate theatrical works the 2000th anniversary of Tashkent and the 60th jubilee of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party. Olmas Umarbekov, first deputy minister of culture, also spoke, and Barot Boyqobilov, section chief in the cultural department of the CPuz Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

SUPERFICIAL JOURNALISM ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 February 1983 carries on page 5 a 1,900-word article by Prof Ochil Toghayev titled "The Social Individual is the Main Hero." Toghayev assesses the 1982 output of publicistic articles and sketches, and concludes that, with a few exceptions, republic journalists suffer from "the disease of superficiality." For the most part they do not know enough about the complicated socioeconomic subjects they attempt to treat, nor do they possess sufficient writing skills to achieve artistic and ideological goals in their articles. Toghayev devotes

considerable space to a negative critique of a recent PRAVDA article by Yuldash Mukimov, PRAVDA's Uzbekistan correspondent.

IMPROVING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN NAMANGAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by A. Muqimov titled "Dedicated to the Russian Language." It reports on efforts to improve the level of Russian language instruction in the schools of Namangan Oblast. The author refers to a recent seminar-meeting where the head of the oblast department of education spoke of measures to improve Russian language teaching in schools in preschool institutions and out of schools.

TRAINING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS AT URGENCH PEDAGOGICAL UCHILISHCHE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 9 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by D. Alimova (Russian language teacher, Urgench Pedagogical Uchilishche) titled "Searching for New Forms of Work." The article focuses on the training of Russian language teachers at Urgench Pedagogical Institute. The school has 10 Russian language teachers. Audio-visual aids are used to improve the quality of teacher training. For example, there are videotapes of lessons of teaching Russian to preschoolers. The school has two Russian language circles, as well as a circle of Russian literature, and a circle for teachers without a thorough knowledge of Russian.

NEW BOOK DESCRIBES UZBEK LANGUAGE INFLUENCE ON RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 9 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by H. Uzoqov (Docent of the Languages Kafedra, Tashkent Institute of Theatrical and Decorative Arts imeni A. N. Ostrovskiy; Candidate of Philological Sciences) and Sh. Orifkhojayev (teacher of native language and literature, Secondary School No 25, Kalinin Rayon, Tashkent Oblast) titled "Sources of Languages' Mutual Enrichment." The article reviews the book by Il'giz Asfandiyarov "Rivojlangan sotsializm sharoitida O'zbekistonda rus tili" (The Russian language in Uzbekistan in the conditions of developed socialism) published in 1982 by Fan Publishers. Authors of the review note that "In Soviet linguistics we have many scholarly and methodological pieces of research about the positive influence of the Russian language on the development of the languages of the multinational Soviet people, i.e., the national languages. In all monograph pieces of research a lot has been written about and instructive conclusions have been drawn concerning the great role of the Russian language as a tool of communication and the positive contribution of the Russian language to the development of the national languages.

"However, there has not been sufficient scholarly research work conducted yet in Soviet linguistics concerning the beneficial contribution of the national languages on the development of the Russian language." Uzoqov and Orifkhojayev find Asfandiyarov's work particularly worthy of praise because it addresses (along with the influence of Russian on Uzbek) this relatively neglected side of the problem. The reviewers approvingly cite the statements

in the new book that Russian has a very rich vocabulary which at present contains "very many Turkic, in particular Uzbek, and Arabic-Persian words."

SCHOOLS WITH ENRICHED RUSSIAN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by G. Bramatkina (head of the Russian Language and Literature Cabinet of Kashka-Darya Oblast Institute of Raising Teacher Qualifications) titled "Methodological Center." Boarding school No 4 of Yakkabag settlement is considered a basic methodological center for intensive study of Russian. It has 350 pupils in grades 1-10 studying with the enriched Russian language curriculum. The school has four language cabinets, two with language labs. Along with other technical and methodological aids, the school also has a Lenin hall. Recently an oblast Russian language teachers' seminar-meeting was held on the base of this school under the rubric "Ways and Methods for Improving Intensive Study of the Russian Language." At present there are 69 schools with intensive Russian language programs in the oblast. In 1985, there will be 123.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 February 1983 carries three articles (total 1,300 words) under the rubric "Russian Language--Our Second Mother Tongue." One of the articles is that by Omonboy Boghbekov (director of Secondary School imeni Ulughbek of Khorezm Oblast, Khiva Rayon) "Success Starts With the Search." Here Boghbekov reports on Russian language instruction at his school. Among other information, the author tells that "Every Tuesday has been declared Russian language day at our school. On this day all teachers and students speak to each other in the brilliant Russian language. All other cultural activities planned for that day are also conducted in Russian." It has also become a tradition at the school to hold frequent evenings and conferences on such topics as "The Russian Language--Language of Lenin" and "We Talk in Russian."

Another article, Sh. Masharipov's "Dedication," tells of a teacher who returned to the school he himself graduated in 1972 to later become a Russian language teacher.

The third article consists of explanations by pupils at a school about their Russian language studies. One pupil, an eighth grader interested in embroidery, tells that she learns much about her hobby from the Russian-language journal KREST'YANKA.

PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by V. Chernomorskiy (correspondent for UzTAG) titled "Future of the Capital." The author reports on some of the prospects for development of Tashkent in light of the recently released new general plan for the city. According to it, the population of the city in 1990 will be 2.3 million. The average resident of the city will then have 13.5 square

meters of living space, as compared with the present 10 square meters. There are plans to build 12-16 story earthquake-resistant "towers" in the near future. Old areas of the city have been earmarked for reconstruction. In these areas, 1.7 million square meters of old buildings are slated to be demolished. New apartment complexes are to be constructed, particularly in the south and southeast sections, and near the Chirchik River.

KEEPING TASHKENT YOUTH OUT OF TROUBLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 February 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by V. Mirenskiy (chief of inspection of work with juveniles of Tashkent City Executive Committee Internal Affairs Office; major of internal service; candidate of juridical sciences). The article, "Collaboration," concerns measures to decrease the frequency of juvenile delinquency. Thanks to measures which the Internal Affairs Office of the Tashkent City Executive Committee has conducted in cooperation with teachers' groups, the number of cases of violations by pupils has dropped 26 percent in 1982. "But the extent of violations is still high." The article describes clubs and institutions which can serve young people and keep them out of trouble. Often, however, these organizations do not work as they are supposed to. Mirenskiy claims that "Quite a number of youths not engaged in socially productive labor, due to the fault of the schools, are not working or studying anywhere." Evening schools are also to blame for occasionally admitting individuals who do not work anywhere during the day.

SPREADING ATHEISM IN SAMARKAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Z. Bahriyev titled "Filling Out [the knowledge of Young Atheists." Bahriyev describes work in Samarkand Oblast to spread atheistic ideas. There is presently a council on scientific atheist training and disseminating new customs and ceremonies operating under the oblast party committee. Thanks to the efforts of this council's members, scientific-theoretical conferences and evenings of "Miracles Without Miracles" have been organized. There have been discussions and lectures organized on the history of places and objects which have been known to some as "holy." These include the fish of Nurota Pond, Khurson Lake on the territory of Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx (Payaryk Rayon), Khazrati Dovud Cavern of Aksay village (Pastdargom Rayon), Ghavsul-a"zam of Ghuss village (Urgut Rayon); Hazrati Ali of Nurota, and Khizir Mosque and Shahi-zinda Mausoleum in Samarkand. Among methods used to spread atheistic ideas have been films, lectures, the press and school lessons. Exhibits have also been set up at schools for the same purpose.

EXHIBIT OF SCULPTURE FROM CENTRAL ASIA AND KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Habib Karimov titled "Exhibit of Friendship." This is a report about an exhibit of sculpture from republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Karimov notes that just as the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik and Turkmen peoples' handicraft art, literature and culture are close to one

another. Sculpture, which was repressed by the Islamic religion, was reborn in the years of Soviet power. Most of the article consists of a description of items displayed in this exhibit.

ATHEISTIC EVENING IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 18 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word report by A. Fozilov titled "Revealing the Secret of 'Miracles.'" It tells of an atheistic evening of "miracles without miracles" held yesterday in the Sharif Islomov mahalla of Bukhara.

TEACHER SAYS COLLEAGUES SET BAD EXAMPLE WITH ALCOHOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by T. Odilov (senior teacher) titled "Drunkenness Saps One's Health." Seventy-two year old Odilov warns of the dangers of alcohol and laments that his fellow teachers often set a bad example to their pupils. Drunkenness damages health, destroys families and has a negative influence on bringing up children. One loses a sense of responsibility as a result of drinking, but themselves set a bad example. Some teachers even send pupils to the store to buy vodka for them. Drinking has, unfortunately, also become a part of such ceremonies as weddings and seeing men off into the army. Odilov calls on teachers and parents to take great care in the task of raising youth.

FATHER DRIVES FAMILY OUT WHEN SEVENTH DAUGHTER IS BORN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 February 1983 carries on page 4 the 200-word article by S. Rustamova (Tashkent) "Insincere Words." The article is a report by a schoolmate of a girl named Salima. Salima's mother recently gave birth to a seventh daughter. Even before the child was born the father warned the mother that if she gave birth to another girl, he would send them off to his mother-in-law. After the birth the father got drunk, beat everyone in the family and chased everyone, including his own mother, out of the house. The writer of the article notes that the father, a head pharmacist, talks a lot about proper behavior at meetings, but behaves badly himself.

International

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTION, U.S. BACKING BLASTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 February 1983 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,300-word commentary by Docent and Cand of History Anvar Qosimov titled "Crocodile Tears." In this discussion of revolutionary and religious ferment in Islamic nations Qosimov focuses on efforts by the United States and other countries to depict themselves as "defenders of Islam" and to support counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. He attributes the emergence of various movements of a religious character in Muslim countries to the illiteracy of their populations and the precapitalist stage of their societies. Along with these movements have also emerged communist and revolutionary

organizations that support progressive ideas in the Koran and join with Muslim groups to fight U.S. imperialism and free the masses from exploitation. Such revolutionary groups in Algeria, Syria, Afghanistan, the Yemen PDR, Libya, and among the Palestinians, all take Islamic traditions into account in their goals. However, due to imperialist interference and capitalist exploitation, Muslims sense an assault is being made on their religious principles from the outside and associate spiritual degeneracy with modern ideas. As a result, conservative regimes have also begun to oppose revolutionary democratic forces, and as the importance of Islam in interstate relations grows the United States and other imperialist countries attempt to present themselves as "defenders of Islam" in order to increase their influence.

At the same time, the United States and its allies are interfering in events in Afghanistan with the aim of unifying reactionary forces under an anti-communist slogan and of turning Muslim sentiments into anti-Sovietism. They charge that the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan is opposed to Islam, despite the fact that most of the masses and the patriotically inclined clericals support the new government. Afghan counterrevolutionaries pursue the goal of overthrowing this government and establishing either a monarchy or a conservative Islamic republic. Clericals who view the revolution as a threat to their privileges and income not only back the counterrevolutionaries but attempt to incite the population to start a "holy war (jihad) under the green banner of Islam" against the people's government. Counterrevolutionary organizations like "Afghanistan Islamic Party," "Muslim Brothers," and "Afghanistan Islamic National Revolutionary Party" find shelter in Pakistan and are encouraged by U.S. and Pakistani special services to unify.

Counterrevolutionary ideologists accuse the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party of planning to eradicate Islam, and of burning mosques and holy books, banning religious rites, and teaching atheism in schools. In fact, counterrevolutionaries are guilty of torching mosques and desecrating holy places, tearing up Korans and scattering the leaves in public places, and making inflammatory speeches. Enemy propaganda claims that the USSR has invaded Afghanistan in order to establish its own institutions in the country. These lies have an effect on backward and politically unenlightened segments of the population that are further incited by mullahs, who speak of "atheistic, communist ideas of collectivism," to commit acts of sabotage against progressive programs.

Bourgeois propaganda also maligns the Soviet nationality policy and its effects on Muslim peoples of Central Asia. It claims that Muslim peoples are being passively subordinated and that their religious rites are banned, but of course "the existence of the possibility to perform religious rites, including Islamic rites, in the Soviet Union is known to all." Other bourgeois falsifications include claims about the Russification of Soviet peoples, the exploitation of national republics, the submersion of national cultures "in a sea of socialism and internationalism," and the dilution of national traditions. Imperialist radio broadcasts in Central Asian languages have recently been expanded, but continue to manifest the themes of nationalism, revanchism, chauvinism, racism, and Zionism. Although all Soviet nationalities and sub-nationalities are united in a single family it must never be forgotten that anticommunism, which operates in the shadow of reactionary forces and

conspires with the vilest traitors in various religious organizations, will never voluntarily surrender. Imperialism attaches great hope to nationalist elements in its campaign against socialism. This requires of all Soviet citizens that they expose those who would destroy Marxist-Leninist attitudes toward religion.

WESTERN FALSIFIERS OF UZBEK SOVIET LITERATURE SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 February 1983 carries on page 7 a 1,700-word article by Shavkat Karimov titled "They Have Closed Their Eyes to the Truth." Karimov reviews progressive foreign publications on Uzbek literature and attacks scholars in the West who "falsify the truth about Soviet literature." Karimov notes that due to more than 30 translations from Russian translations of works by Uzbek authors the history and theory of Uzbek literature has begun to be studied abroad. He cites a number of scholars, primarily East Germans, who correctly approach this literature, and also commends "Mrs Ilse Laude-Cirtautus" [University of Washington, Seattle] whose CHRESTOMATHY OF MODERN LITERARY UZBEK "provided a correct idea of Uzbek literature and reality." Karimov turns then to falsifiers of this literature and reality, and focuses on those in West Germany, particularly Baymirza Hayit. He criticizes several statements from Hayit's books, all of which he considers to be distortions, and concludes: "Only on the foundation of socialism have the culture, literature, and economy of Central Asian republics truly flourished. Today, it is impossible to conceal the truth about the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU behind a screen of slander and libel."

SOLIDARITY PLEDGED TO TURKISH WRITERS ON TRIAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 500-word commentary by an anonymous "Commentator" titled "Reckless Actions Must Stop!" The commentary expresses solidarity with 18 leaders of the Turkish Writers' Syndicate, including its chairman Aziz Nesin, who are standing trial in an Istanbul military court on charges that they took part in the commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the poet of peace and the conference of the Turkish Trade Union of Revolutionary Workers (DISK). The commentator fails to see the crime in esteeming a great poet or in working with an organization dedicated to the defense of peace. He considers the true motivation for the trial to be vengeance by reactionary circles on patriotic Turkish writers and intellectuals who have expressed the people's suffering from oppression. The commentator cites the "honorable saying in the East that the hand of he who raises a hand against the great will be paralyzed" and warns those who have raised their hands against these writers not to forget this.

VICE CONSUL STRESSES MONGOLIA'S INTERNATIONAL POSTURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by D. Orsoo, vice consul at the Mongolian People's Republic Consulate in Tashkent, titled "Fervent Patriot." Writing in connection with the 90th anniversary of the birth of Sukhe-Bator, Orsoo

reviews the life and role of the Mongolian leader in the formation of the MPR. He remarks that Suke-Bator also devoted attention to the international standing of the country, thanks to which it has become a member of the international family with equal standing with its socialist friends. He claims that today "the MPR actively participates in international life" and concludes with the statement: "Initiatives proposed at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party concerning the security of Asian peoples and the turning of the Pacific Ocean into a zone of peace are brilliant examples of this [international activity]. The world community has broadly supported those initiatives."

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN WRITERS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 11 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 600-word report by V. Nikolayev titled "For Peace and Progress." Nikolayev reports on the annual meeting of the Uzbek Writers' Union Committee for Relations With Asian and African writers. Following opening remarks by Sarvar Azimov, the committee's chairman Oktan Usmonov reported on 1982 activities. Among the writers who visited Uzbekistan were the Palestinian poet Muin Bsisu, secretary general of the Yugoslavian Writers' Union Vuk Krnevlch, Italian writer Luigi Malerba, French author Andre Stoele, president of the Portuguese Writers' Union Nuno de Bragans, and Czech writer Valdimir Cherevka. Of the 160 foreign writers who came to the republic 33 took part in the Festival of Multinational Soviet Literature held in Tashkent and a group of Afghan writers participated in the Days of Afghan Literature in the USSR. Uzbek writers who went abroad included Ibrohim Rahim to Poland, Abdulla Oripov to Yugoslavia, and Tolepbergan Qayipberganov to Hungary. In addition Sarvar Azimov took part in a session of the executive council of the Union of Asian and African Writers in Vietnam and in a meeting in Kampuchea.

ITALIAN TERRORISM BLAMED ON U.S.-SPONSORED ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 4 February 1983 carries on page 7 a 500-word commentary by Q. Sobirov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Where Will the Tracks Lead?" The commentary is published in response to a letter from an Andizhan Oblast school teacher requesting information about recent acts of terrorism in Italy. The commentator notes the 1980 bomb in a Bologna railway station, the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, and the recent attempt on the life of the Pope, and attributes these and other acts to the clandestine organization called "P-2." He claims that "P-2" was formed in 1969 with the help of the CIA for the purpose of reversing the leftist trend of Italian government. He further claims that Michelo Sindona, banker for "P-2," has admitted the organization's ties with the CIA, and is presently in jail in the United States. Sobirov remarks that in 1979 Mino Piccorelli, editor of the journal OSSERVATORE POLITICO, attempted to reveal the CIA connection, but was killed before he could do so. He concludes with the statement: "Now it is well known in Italy and in other countries of the world that the bloody tracks of the terrorists lead to Washington."

ANNIVERSARIES OF SOVIET PACTS WITH ROMANIA, HUNGARY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word commentary by A. Roziyev in the world news section titled "Strong Union." Writing in conjunction with the 35th anniversary of the signing of a treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Romania, Roziyev briefly comments on Soviet aid to the country and concludes that the treaty "serves the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and of the whole socialist friendship family."

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by A. Roziyev in the world news section titled "Shining Page." The commentary is published in conjunction with the 35th anniversary of the signing of a treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Hungary. Roziyev notes a number of Soviet aid projects in Hungary, developing technological cooperation, and the Soviet-Hungarian space flight, and concludes: "Soviet-Hungarian relations serve the basic interests of our peoples and the work of socialism and peace."

U.S. MILITARY TIES WITH JAPAN, KOREA SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word commentary by newspaper international commentator Tal'at Soliyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "What Does Washington Have in Mind?" Soliyev argues that the Far East policy of the Reagan Administration aims at increasing U.S. military presence in Japan and Korea and at heightening growing militarization in these countries. He points out that 50,000 American troops are stationed on the Japanese islands and that Japan has agreed to the stationing of 48 American F-16s on Misawa and has also passed a 1983 military budget of \$11.7 million. In Korea, U.S. policy calls for the dictatorial regime to play a policeman's role in that area, particularly against North Korea. Moreover, Soliyev argues, the 40,000 American troops with 700 nuclear weapons stationed in Korea, and the joint U.S.-Korean "Team Spirit-83" military exercises, have no other purpose than to disrupt peace and security in the region.

U.S. 'DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY' SEEN AS INTERFERENCE PRETEXT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word commentary by newspaper international commentator Tal'at Soliyev under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "'Defenders of Democracy.'" Soliyev rejects the U.S. posture as "defenders of democracy" and considers it to be a pretext for expanding its interference in the internal affairs of developing countries. His argument is contained in the passage: "Who's providing aid to the Basmachis in Afghanistan? The U.S. 'defenders of democracy,' that's who! Who supports the Israeli invaders who made the blood of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples flow like a river? Those who are across the ocean making pronouncements about democracy and human rights, that's who! And whose bayonets have supported the Pinochet fascist packs of dogs who have been running unleashed in Chile for the last 10 years? Again, the support comes from those who eulogize democracy, that's who!"

REBEL SUCCESSES IN EL SALVADOR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Cand of History H. Tojiboyev in the world news section titled "The Blow [Struck] by Patriots." Tojiboyev keys on recent military successes of the national liberation front fighting the Salvador government. He states that the national liberation front is operating in 7 of the 14 departments of the country, and that rebel detachments in Morasan and Chalatenango departments have dealt particularly severe blows against government troops whose officers and special squads have been trained in America.

CHILE TERMED IN GRIPS OF CRISIS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "In the Grips of Crisis." Shohismoilov argues that Chile is in the grips of an increasingly severe political, economic, and social crisis. He refers to recent data on the shutdown of enterprises and growing unemployment, to increasing use of imprisonment of dissatisfied Chileans from all social layers, and to a strike of construction workers at the "Colbun-Macicura" hydroelectric complex. Shohismoilov comments that the Communist Party of Chile, which has been operating clandestinely, is urging all freedom-loving forces in the country to unite against the Pinochet fascist regime.

AFGHAN GUESTS VISIT KATTAKURGAN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 150-word news item by D. Hoshimov and U. Odilov of Samarkand Oblast. The article, titled "Meeting of Friendship," tells of a recently-held meeting with guests from Afghanistan at Kattakurgan Pedagogical Uchilishche imeni Akmal' Ikramov. The guests visited the school museum, and were told about the life of students at the school and the activities of the international club. The guests were presented with souvenir gifts. They thanked the hosts for the warm reception. At the end of the meeting members of the uchilishche's Nilufar Ensemble performed Russian, Uzbek and Afghan folk songs.

PERUVIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION LEADERS VISIT TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSHI LENINCHI in Uzbek 15 February 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word item titled "Peruvian Guests." Yesterday a delegation led by Peruvian Communist Youth Organization First Secretary Man'ya Salas was officially received by Uzbekistan Komsomol leaders. Second Secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol A. P. Volodarskiy spoke of activity to bring young people up in a communist and internationalist spirit, and of how the Komsomol members are fulfilling the tasks of the Party 26th Congress, the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the Komsomol 19th Congress. Salas spoke of the activity of Peruvian Communist Youth and of how young people of his country are struggling for peace.

Military

TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT DEPUTY COMMANDER ON ARMED FORCES DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 February 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Lt Gen Yu. V. Tukharinov, first deputy commander of the Turkestan Military District, titled "Invincible Force." Tukharinov, writing in conjunction with the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, reviews the involvement of Uzbeks in World War II and comments on the current international situation and developments in the Turkestan Military District. He points out that the Uzbekistan Communist Party sent 40,000 communists and 230,000 Komsomols into the army during the war. Of these, more than 120,000 received orders and medals for bravery, including 230 Heroes of the Soviet Union. Divisions formed and trained in the Turkestan Military District under Generals I. V. Panfilov, I. A. Kuzovkov, and Sabir Rakhimov, acquitted themselves with special honor. He remarks that while the Soviet victory turned the balance of forces in the world in favor of socialism today those forces are encountering stiff reactionary opposition. The U.S. and NATO allies are stepping up their military preparations under the false cloak of "the Soviet military threat" and "international terrorism." Because of this the Soviet Union is increasing its defensive capabilities and the fighting strength of its armed forces. Soldiers of the Turkestan Military District are strengthening their discipline and cohesiveness, and are diligently perfecting their fighting skills under extremely complicated conditions. Tukharinov concludes with the comment that the broad emphasis within the district is on mastering additional specialties and sharpening physical toughness.

CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF ON ARMY'S NEED FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 February 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by Lt Gen S. Okhunjonov, chief of UzSSR Civil Defense Headquarters, titled "Powerful Weapon." Okhunjonov reviews his lifelong involvement with the Russian language and comments on its role in the Soviet Army. Okhunjonov grew up with a father and brothers that knew Russian. In 1938 he passed the Russian entrance exam for Tashkent Military Infantry School and, upon completing this school, went to Khar'kov where he taught Russian at the Military Infantry School. During the war he commanded a company in the 94th Special Uzbek Rifle Brigade. He remarks that "we commanders know that Russian is an extremely important and powerful weapon in the indoctrination of the personnel of the Soviet Army. The Russian language is an important instrument in the proper operation of today's extremely complicated military weaponry, in assuring the inviolability of our country, and in unifying our soldiers of different nationalities who vigilantly guard our Homeland's borders into a strong, cohesive, militant, and labor-loving collective. The need for young people to thoroughly know Russian is growing with each day."

BUKHARA SEMINAR ON IMPROVING PREPARATION OF PRIMARY MILITARY TRAINING TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 February 1983 carries on page 2 a report titled "Attention to Military Preparation." The

USSR Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the UzSSR Ministry of Education and Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute recently held a seminar-conference which analyzed and generalized experience gathered in preparing school military leaders. Among other things, there was discussion at the seminar of the problem of the level of preparation of school military leaders. The work of instilling leadership ability is being conducted on a low level. Nor can it be said that all students successfully master the methodology of primary military preparation or are able to meet the standards which have been set. This all has an effect on the students; last year only 62 percent of the lessons of military preparedness in the country were judged satisfactory.

Among those participating in the seminar-conference were the chief of the USSR Ministry of Education Educational Institution Office and member of the Board V. K. Rozov; Inspector of Higher Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Education Educational Institution Office B. N. Minayev, chief of the Political Office of the Turkestan Military District and member of the Military Council Lt Gen N. A. Moiseyev, deputy of the republic Ministry of Education N. R. Rahmonov, deputy for nontroop training [?qoshnidan tashqari tayyorgarlik] of the Turkestan Military District Command Maj Gen G. P. Strel'tsov, and Bukhara city party committee secretary M. H. Bolboyeva.

ARMY RECRUITS FROM UZBEKISTAN LACK SUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Bakhtiyor Rahmonov (Komsomol Organization secretary of N Military Division [N-harbiy qism]) titled "Golden Key." The article, by an Uzbek soldier who claims to have a good command of Russian, describes difficulties encountered by fellow Uzbeks whose Russian is weak. When Rahmonov and some of his fellow-Uzbeks began military service, "many youths began to regret they had not taken to serious study of the Russian language in school. This was because from morning until night everything was spoken in Russian; the commanders' orders and instructions, reports on performance, and communication with young men of other nationalities from other cities of our Homeland is all done in Russian.

"Those from my home town who had not acquired a mastery of Russian at first had a hard time understanding orders quickly and correctly, and giving reports on tasks completed; they also resorted to gestures and signs in communicating with youths of other nationalities." Strong young men, unable to express their thoughts, acted as if they had been conquered. "Even though they sincerely wanted to observe military discipline and be among the best in studies and political preparation, they were unable to use the means of communication."

"In the first days I acted as interpreter for the youths from distant villages of our republic. But how long could I do that? After all, I, too, was born and grew up in Dormon village near Tashkent, and there I went to school; later I completed Tashkent Oblast Pedagogical Institute. But now, upon seeing the situation of my friends, I became very grateful for the help of my mother and father in arousing a love for the Russian language when I was very young, and for their help in my learning this language thoroughly." Because of his childhood experiences, the author "became certain that the Russian language was the golden key which could open the invaluable treasure of world culture."

Rahmonov gives an example of what happened to one Uzbek youth with poor Russian skills. Having been convinced of this youth's general ability, the commander was about to offer him the task of secretary writing to (?) [hattotlik--literally, calligrapher] headquarters. But his Uzbek's less than perfect knowledge of Russian and his poor spelling prevented this from happening.

"Besides this, many of our youths, even during service, are hindered by language. Therefore our commander suggested that I organize a 'Russian language section.' Now there are 16 men who, though late, have become interested in learning Russian and attend our section taught by such people as R. Akbarov of Andizhan, B. Nasullayev of Bukhara, Ye. Annarozov from Turkmenistan and G. Andriasyan from Armenia. I work with the section every Sunday for an hour or two."

"The purpose of my writing all of this in detail is to sincerely address my younger brothers who are preparing for the Homeland's defense, [to tell them] 'Starting now try to learn the great Russian language thoroughly! Because you know well how necessary it is during your days of service. This language will make your service easier, and is the golden key opening the way to the hearts of friends.'"

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